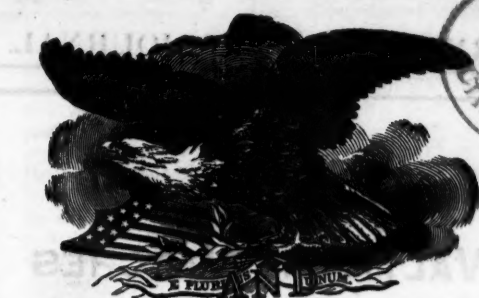


ARMY

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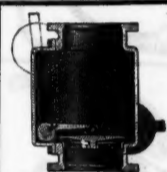
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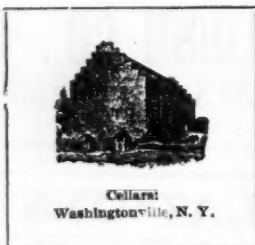
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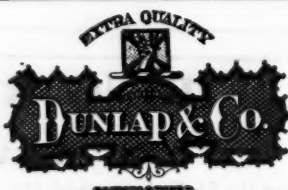
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

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During the course of the hearing by the House Committee on Military Affairs this week of Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee's explanation of the War Department estimates, it developed that there was a sentiment among the members of the committee in favor of special congressional legislation to restore to the active list young retired officers of the Army who have regained their physical strength and are capable of doing active duty. General Chaffee, however, made a very strong argument against this plan, showing how unjust it would be to officers now on the active list. He pointed out to the committee that retired officers so restored would desire to take the place on the active list they would have held had they not been retired. The discussion of this question arose as a result of the shortage of officers due to the assignment of so many officers on the active list to recruiting and college duty. General Chaffee said that only recently he had carefully scanned the list of retired officers with a view to selecting a number to perform recruiting duty. He said that he was very much discouraged at the outlook. Those retired officers, he said, who would be willing to do this duty were too old; the younger retired officer did not care to take such assignments. He also said that as a rule college presidents did not desire the detail of retired officers to their school as instructors, greatly preferring officers from the active list. General Chaffee, during his hearing, was asked by the chairman of the committee to explain the duties of the Army War College. He said that the course of study being followed there this winter was most beneficial to the student officers who had been selected with great care. The work of the college consists, he said, in elaborating and working out military problems that the General Staff has formulated. A member of the committee asked General Chaffee if he understood that the law passed last winter authorized the general Government to detail general officers on the retired list of the Army for adjutant generals of States. In reply to this question General Chaffee said most emphatically no. The committee then informally and impersonally discussed the recent report to the effect that a State governor intended to call upon the War Department to detail a retired general officer as adjutant general of the State militia. The members were unanimously of the opinion that such a detail giving the retired officer the full pay of his grade was not authorized by law. General Story, Chief of Artillery, was also heard by the committee this week in regard to his recommendations for the Artillery Corps. General Story's hearing was exceedingly interesting to the members of the committee and his plan for the Artillery will probably bring forth good results.

Current reports of the shipment of submarine boats and torpedo craft from the United States to Russia and Japan have brought up the question whether the Government at Washington, by permitting such shipments, is not violating its neutrality obligations. The reply is that inasmuch as these vessels are shipped in sections they are not warships in the strict sense contemplated in the President's neutrality proclamation which simply forbids the "fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the belligerents." Parts of a torpedoboot are manifestly war material which, as articles of merchandise, may be sold by a neutral citizen to a belligerent, but they are subject to capture by the other belligerent as contraband. Under a ruling made by Secretary Fish more than thirty years ago and never formally abandoned it was held that auxiliary vessels, which would presum-

ably include submarines and torpedoboats, even when shipped in completed form, were legitimate articles of commerce when carried on the deck of a transporting ship, though subject, of course, to seizure as contraband of war. In view of the increased importance of torpedoboats in naval organization it is a question whether the United States would insist upon the principle established in Secretary Fish's ruling if it were objected to by a foreign power, but it is a part of our neutrality policy and must either be upheld or repudiated. Up to the arbitration of the Alabama claims Great Britain was disposed to regard the building and selling of warships to belligerents as a legitimate business for neutral citizens, her contention being that such vessels were as much articles of commerce as was gunpowder. As a result of the American representations as to Confederate cruisers built in England, Great Britain took warships from her list of legitimate articles of commerce classed as contraband of war, and her action has virtually been approved by the other powers. It is evident, however, that there should be a more specific understanding among the nations as to the status of submarines and torpedoboats, and the question is a fit one for consideration at the next conference at The Hague. Thus far the shipment of vessels of these types to Russia and Japan has provoked no complaint from either belligerent and probably will not, inasmuch as both nations appear to be buying them. It is easy, however, to imagine conditions under which, on a protest either from St. Petersburg or Tokio, the question might become exceedingly embarrassing.

An interesting fact relative to the Philippine insurrection is that more than 200,000 documents captured at various times from the insurgents are now in possession of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, where they are being prepared for publication. There are about 16,000 of these documents, all written in Spanish, which, it is believed, should be preserved in permanent form, and as the estimated cost of publishing them is only \$15,000, it has been recommended that an appropriation be made for that purpose. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, points out that these papers contain the only material from which the chapter of the insurrection in the history of the United States can be written. "These documents," Colonel Edwards continues, "comprise many of the orders and decrees of the government established by Emilio Aguinaldo, and they must be consulted by anyone desiring to ascertain what that government really was, and these papers compose the largest mass of data extant upon the methods, the hopes, and the aspirations of the insurgent leaders. They show what they did and what they did not do. They give a measure of their capacity for government, and in view of the completion of the Philippine census it would be well that these papers should be rendered available to readers. These documents were captured in many different places and were selected from a great mass of similar papers by officers who had to act in haste, and who were in many cases imperfectly acquainted with the language in which they were written. The purpose of their publication should be to give a true picture of the Filipino insurgent government as a whole and not in any one of its departments. It will be necessary to publish papers of many different classes; papers showing how the war was conducted; papers showing how taxes were laid and collected, and how provincial and municipal governments were conducted."

Inasmuch as the question of providing garrisons for our naval stations is bound to become more and more urgent with the increase of the National fleet, it is worth noting that the British Government is still wrestling with the same vexatious problem. One group of British authorities holds that all naval stations should be garrisoned by the army, another that they should be garrisoned by the navy, while a third contends that the garrisons should be drawn in equal proportion from each service. A recent discussion on this question at the Royal Service Institution in London elicited the positive statement from Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith that the navy was in no condition to man the stations, having need of all its men for other work, while Major Gen. Sir A. B. Tullock contended not only that the navy should garrison all the stations, but that the number of stations should be considerably increased. It will be seen that the question is no nearer a solution in England than it is here in the United States. Meanwhile it is possible that in this matter, as well as in other branches of naval warfare, we may learn a lesson from Japan. When Admiral Togo began his campaign against Port Arthur he was without a coaling or supply station anywhere within reaching distance. He therefore established and has since maintained a station on one of the islands off the Liao-tung Peninsula which has enabled him to keep his fleet intact for any emergency. The lesson appears to be that an alert commander with a powerful fleet can make a naval base for himself off a hostile coast. Togo's success in that respect may fairly be regarded as one of the most instructive incidents of the naval side of the war.

As indicating the increase of European interest in the growth of the United States Navy we noted last week that the German budget for the ensuing fiscal year contains an item specifically providing for the expense of sending German navy officers to the United States to study American methods of building and arming war-

ships. Further evidence that American naval expansion is carefully watched in Europe appears in the following appreciative quotation from the Hampshire Telegraph, published at Portsmouth, England: "We have gone past the day when we laughed at and poured ridicule on the naval effort and practices of all other nations which did not coincide with our own notions. Our cynical remarks in regard to the overgunning of American ships, for instance, have been changed into the flattery of copying; and the Lord Nelson class is the latest example of our belief that our cousins were right when they placed about one-third more gunpower than was our practice on a given displacement. Now again we have them leading us in the scientific study of rapid-hitting gun-fire. They have a director of target practice, and a special department to carefully watch and connote all that is to be learnt about improving the art of straight hitting; and have introduced methods into their training which we might well copy in some particulars. They walk before they try to run, and build up their system from the single training of the man to the complete training of the whole ship's company as a fighting unit of the fleet. Experiments and scientific study have combined to evolve a plan which is giving good results at present, and is probably destined to make the American Navy second to none in shooting from ships' guns. It would be as well, perhaps, if we followed their example in creating a small department of naval experts to guide and control our target practice."

There are renewed demands in some parts of the country for the publication of the pension rolls, but we cannot see that the demand is backed by any wise or useful purpose. It would cost a large amount of money to publish the rolls, and if they were to have any permanent value they would have to be revised and republished annually to show the additions and eliminations. The cost of the publication, bearing nearly a million of names, and the accompanying information, would be enormous, far greater than its value to the public. The publication might be useful to pension agents who would thus be enabled to know the name and address of every pensioner in the country, but we doubt if it would benefit any great legitimate interest. The pension roll is a roll of honor, but it is also the token of a confidential obligation between the pensioner and the Government and as such it should be held sacred. The pensioner is a creditor of the Government and is entitled to all the privacy attending confidential business transactions among individuals. The Government has no moral right to publish a list of one class of its creditors and withhold the list of other classes. If it should publish the pension rolls it could not consistently refuse to publish a list of the holders of Government bonds and other evidence of indebtedness.

While Russia has explained that her declination of President Roosevelt's invitation to take part in a second peace conference at The Hague is prompted solely by the fact that she is at present engaged in actual war, Japan announces that the conflict in the Far East affords no sufficient reason for declining to join in the proposed conference and that therefore she will be represented in its deliberations, with the reservation, however, that "the conference shall not assume to adopt any measure which will in any way affect the present conflict." The reservation specified by the Japanese government is entirely fair and proper and will undoubtedly be so recognized by the other powers. It is to be hoped that Russia may yet see her way clear to take part in the proposed conference. The appearance of delegates from Russia and Japan in a peace congress, while the two nations were still at war would command the profound respect of the world and it might possibly hasten the restoration of peace.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs for three hours and more, Dec. 13, to explain to the committee his estimates as Chief of Bureau. The questions asked by this committee were in the majority of cases entirely reasonable and the hearing progressed rapidly. It was explained to the committee that all the men in the Navy did not draw their pay at the same time and that a portion of the pay was always kept back. In this way the men are taught to be saving and the results have been most satisfactory. After the explanation of the various estimates had been completed the committee requested Rear Admiral Converse to tell them his views regarding the lessons to be learned from the War in the Far East. This was necessarily confidential information, but so interested did the committee become in the subject that it was well after one o'clock before the hearing was adjourned.

Secretary Morton has yielded to the earnest request of the President and will remain in the Cabinet after March 4 next. The term of his service is not fixed, but it is probable that he will be in the Cabinet for at least another year if not longer. The announcement of the Secretary's decision was made by the President Dec. 12. Not only has the Secretary many ideas about the Navy which the President desires he should carry out, but the handling of the railroad questions which promise to be a tremendous issue next fall will be largely in charge of Secretary Morton, who resigned the vice presidency of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe at a salary of \$36,000 to accept the Navy portfolio.

Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., Inspector of Ordnance, in charge of the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., states that eleven officers were there for instruction during the last fiscal year for periods ranging from two weeks to three months. Every facility was given to the student officers to familiarize themselves with the mechanism of torpedoes and their care, handling, adjustment and firing, but under prevailing conditions, where only a few officers came for irregular periods, it was found impracticable to carry out any systematic course of instruction, and much discretion was left to the officers themselves in regard to the details of the information they required. These officers were also given an opportunity to understand the wireless telegraph system, and the operation of submarine boats. Until recently the time allowed for the course of instruction to seamen gunners was limited to three months, and fifteen to twenty-five men formed the average number under instruction at one time. Aside from the limited time allowed to complete the course, a few men at a time were sent to the torpedo station at irregular intervals, so that it was a difficult matter to make the course as systematic and as thorough as the importance of the subject demands. During the last winter the harbor and bay were so full of floating ice that it was difficult to carry on outdoor work in firing torpedoes and in handling mines or to give instruction in diving, so that the seamen gunners under instruction during that period had no opportunity for practical work. From the number of torpedoes lost in service it was apparent that a three months' course was inadequate for these men, and the course was changed from three to six months. Instruction has been abolished during the winter months, and will hereafter be carried on from May until December, during a period of the year when the most efficient results can be obtained.

Announcement has been made at the Navy Department that the battleship squadron will not participate in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers off the Virginia coast next June. It is probable the battleship squadron will take a trans-Atlantic cruise about that time. The ships of the coast and training squadrons and the torpedo destroyers of the second flotilla will constitute the Navy's representation in these maneuvers, as it is not deemed wise to risk the battleships. Development and thorough testing of wireless telegraphy will be an important object of the winter maneuvers. The General Board has determined that the ships shall be given constant and careful practice in the use of wireless telegraphy; there will be communication from ship to ship and as far as possible between ship and shore. Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has directed that the work on the wireless station at Guantanamo be pushed as rapidly as possible that the fleet may make use of this station in experiment and practice. He signed this week a contract for another set of instruments of the Fessenden system, the contractor guaranteeing that satisfactory communication could be carried on with his instruments between ships two hundred and fifty miles distant. It is the intention of the Department that an officer who is an expert in wireless telegraphy shall accompany the fleet and assist in the experiments. This officer has not yet been selected.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippines Division, in his annual report which we publish in another column, strongly objects to the practice of assigning Philippine Scout companies to duty under the orders of the civil government of the islands while still retaining them as dependent upon the Army for pay, rations, discipline, transportation and medical attendance. This dual control, as we have already pointed out, is disconcerting and hurtful to discipline. Moreover, as General Randall intimates, it imposes a heavy burden of expense upon the military administration which should properly be borne by the insular government. If the Philippine Government needs the services of thirty companies of scouts it should pay for their maintenance, and if it is the purpose to organize a colonial army for the islands the thing to do, as General Randall says, is to transfer the whole scout organization to the insular authorities and let them foot its bills and do with it as they please. It is gratifying to find that General Randall is in full accord with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the belief that the present system of dual responsibility is not only unfair to the Army but inconsistent and demoralizing to discipline. The scouts should be wholly under the authority of the Army or wholly under the control of and supported by the civil government of the archipelago.

The Naval War College officials are stirred up over what they believe is a radical change in the type of collier that the Navy has been building. A communication has been received at Washington from the War College protesting against the construction of colliers which will carry ammunition. As far as can be learned there is no such intention on the part of anyone. At times in the past, however, it has been expedient to carry a very small amount of ammunition on board a collier when the chartering of a special train or steamer was not warranted. When it was desired to use a collier for this purpose it was found that there were no appliances for flooding the magazines. It is the intention of the General Board to have the new squadron colliers so fitted that occasionally, merely as a matter of convenience, a collier may be used for this purpose. The matter will come up before the Board on Construction at

an early meeting and a communication will be addressed to the War College clearing up the error into which the officials at Newport appear to have fallen.

Artillery matters are now paramount at the War Department. The urgent recommendations made by Gen. J. P. Story for an increase in the number of officers and men, for an appropriation sufficient to equip all harbors of the United States with proper submarine defense, and his other cogent recommendations, have aroused the officials of the Department to a thorough realization of the fact that the Artillery is sadly in need of serious attention from Congress. By order of Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, a special committee of General Staff officers was this week appointed to consider this whole matter of the needs of the Artillery with a view to submitting to Congress, immediately after the holidays, a draft of a bill for the betterment of the Corps. This committee consists of Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Capt. Frank McIntyre and Capt. William G. Haan. This committee is to make its report as soon as possible.

The new Army Regulations have already been found to require amendments. A general order is now in print amending several paragraphs. The amendments are not of any great importance, it is true, but it is considered rather unfortunate that it has been found necessary to make any changes whatever so soon after the Regulations were issued. So many complaints have been received from enlisted men in the Army, who are striving for commissions, against the new regulation which places the date of the next competitive examination at May 1 instead of Sept. 1, that a circular has been promulgated by the War Department giving those enlisted men whose two years' service will expire between May 1 and Sept. 1, 1905, the privilege of being examined on Sept. 1. The others will take their examination on May 1.

There is no intimation from the Attorney General as to when a decision can be expected from him upon the question of Navy titles. The subject was referred to him more than a week ago for an opinion, but beyond an acknowledgment of a receipt of the papers the Department has not received further communication from him on the subject. Necessarily the opinion of the Attorney General regarding the law in the case will have great influence upon the final decision of the question. If existing law permits the use of the title corresponding to the rank and pay which bureau chiefs possess the situation will probably not be changed from what it is at present. If, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the law prohibits the use of such title, it will follow that the practice cannot be continued without further legislation by Congress.

The difficulties attending the operation of the cable and telegraph system established in Alaska by the Army are strikingly illustrated in a statement by General Greely that it is necessary to keep each station in Alaska provided with a year's supply of food in order to guard against possible starvation, that all supplies have to be transported on sleds over great distances and that field service is often performed in a temperature of sixty degrees below zero. The service is so trying that General Greely has adopted a plan to relieve men in Alaska and in the Philippines by the detail of companies, which will guarantee to the men of the Signal Corps the same certainty of equitable service abroad as is granted to other branches of the Service, but which indisputably has been impracticable for the Signal Corps of the Army in the past.

Whenever they have touched upon the subject at all in their annual reports, division and department commanders of the Army have strongly condemned the present system of caring for military prisoners and recommended the establishment of a central prison for that class of offenders. From nearly every department comes the report of over-crowded guard houses, a burdensome increase of guard duty, difficulty in maintaining proper sanitary conditions and the demoralizing influence exerted by the presence of so many prisoners upon young recruits just entering the Service. All conditions and all the testimony favor the establishment of a central military prison, either at Fort Leavenworth or on the military reservation near Indianapolis, and if a sound objection to the project has come from any source we have not yet heard of it.

Regret is expressed at the Bureau of Equipment that no American firms have yet accepted the invitation of the bureau to bid on torpedoboot watches for use in the Service. It has been found necessary to purchase a type of watch not manufactured in this country and accordingly the bureau prepared specifications and sent them to leading American and foreign firms. Of course, the manufacture of a new type of watch involves a large initial expense, but the Department believes that some enterprising firm might find in future sales for the use of the Navy, carriages, automobiles, railroads and other sources, demand for a large, clear, accurate \$100 watch giving such a market as would justify the necessary plant.

It is too early in the season yet to determine what legislation will be enacted at this Congress regarding the control of wireless telegraphy. The President of the Mar-

coni company is already in Washington looking after the interests of that concern and has had several conferences with the Secretary and the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The Department is guarding with proper care the information which it has obtained regarding other systems of wireless telegraphy and has declined to be drawn into any controversy regarding the merits of the several systems. The practice of the Department has been and is to use instruments of various companies for purposes of experiment, but it has not confined itself to any one system, although the German system known as Telefunken is the one most generally used in the Navy at this time.

The Chief of Artillery has received an interesting report from the commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe showing the results obtained by the first section of student officers during some recent fire command target practice at a moving target going at a rate of about seven miles an hour. With the 4.72-inch guns at an average range of 2,659 yards, out of twenty shots fired eighteen hits were made with an average of only seventeen seconds between the shots. With the 10-inch guns at an average range of 3,940 yards, out of twelve shots fired twelve hits were made in an average time of forty seconds between shots. With the 12-inch guns the record was not quite so good. The average range was 3,516 yards. Eight shots were fired and six hits made with an average time of one minute and twenty seconds between shots.

Another token of Germany's alertness in matters of military education appears in the fact that fifteen officers of the General Staff of the German army have been assigned to study the Japanese language in the school of Oriental languages at the University of Berlin, in addition to which regular courses in Japanese and Chinese will shortly be established at the Royal Military College. The German authorities evidently believe that the Orient is bound to be the scene of international rivalries in the future, and have therefore resolved that the German army shall include officers familiar with the language of the two countries whose destinies seem likely to be affected by changing conditions. Germany's enterprise in this respect might be profitably emulated by other governments, including our own.

It is now feared that the new armored cruiser squadron, to which frequent allusion has been made in the JOURNAL, will not be ready for commission before next July. This squadron will consist of the armored cruisers Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and Colorado. The commander for this squadron has not yet been considered, according to assurances given at the Bureau of Navigation. It will be attached to the North Atlantic fleet and will form the cruiser squadron of the fleet. It will be an independent squadron and will exchange stations with the other squadrons of its class as soon as the vessels to constitute them have been completed.

The board on torpedo craft, of which Rear Admiral George A. Converse is president, has been in session at the Navy Department this week, but it will probably be some time before its report is submitted. This report will contain recommendations regarding the number of torpedoboats and destroyers the American Navy should possess, and suggestions as to the type of boat and the kind of machinery needed. It is the intention of the Department that the board's report shall be received in time for its findings to be forwarded to the Senate and House naval committees for their information.

Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, called at the Navy Department Dec. 13 to inform the Secretary that he would call very soon with his committee to formally pay their respects to the Secretary. It is probable the opportunity will be taken advantage of for an informal discussion of the Secretary's estimates for the next fiscal year. Individual members of the committee have already conferred with Secretary Morton relative to naval legislation for this year.

Considerable interest was manifested in Navy circles at the announcement from London of the plans for the disposition of the British fleet. It was not difficult to see that the British Admiralty has been quick to draw exactly the same tactical lessons from the Russo-Japanese War that the American Navy has. There is also a striking similarity between the disposition of the American and British fleets.

Capt. W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has been unable as yet to obtain the services of a Japanese instructor in jiu jitsu, which at the instance of the President, is to be introduced at Annapolis as a form of exercise. As soon as the services of such an instructor can be secured the course will be started at Annapolis.

Among the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in the year ending Dec. 3, 1904, were over six hundred in claims of officers and enlisted men of the Spanish War for extra pay under the acts of January 12, 1889, and May 26, 1900, and under the decision in the case of Charles B. Hunt vs. the United States (38 C. Cls. R., p. 704). The amounts allowed varied from \$12.50 to \$416.67, most of them varying between \$100 and \$300.

Town Topics publishes a review of the year in the Army and the year in the Navy; one by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., U.S.A., and the other by Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N., retired. The facts presented in these reviews are known to our readers who have followed them as they have appeared in our columns during the year. Colonel Heistand dwells especially upon the improvement in our Artillery, of which he says: "Speaking in a general way, the United States Artillery is more keenly alive to and in love with its work and possesses greater power and potency to carry it on than ever before, and it may be said at the close of this year, for the first time without fear of contradiction, that considering all its branches the American Artillery is, in all that goes to make up efficiency in action, at least equal to that of any other country." Its deficiency is in numbers and in this connection we are told that we have but one soldier to each 1,305 of population. Great Britain has one soldier to every 142 of population; Russia, 1 to 115; Germany, 1 to 93; Japan, 1 to 77; France, 1 to 67; and even the police forces of the municipalities are much greater, being in New York city one patrolman to every 503 persons; London 1 to 496; Berlin, 1 to 342, and St. Petersburg, 1 to 185. Colonel Heistand's article is principally devoted to an account of the field maneuvers of the year, but he finds room to tell us of the high state of efficiency in the Infantry, Cavalry and staff corps, the amendments introduced into Army Regulations by the Quartermaster's Department, the improvement of camp and garrison equipage and the substitution of the inconspicuous drab for the old blue uniform. The new rifle and the new fuse of the ordnance are noted, the admirable work of the Signal Corps, the system of service schools and examinations, the establishment of territorial divisions, the establishment of the Military Secretary's office and the legislation providing promotion for Civil War veterans upon their retirement.

Commander Kelley finds in the naval events in the Far East proof that no essential error has been made in the calculation of probabilities upon which naval programs have been predicated. "Changes in all but essentials strong for recognition, as in every war, but, in the largest aspect, there is nothing that need invoke the fears of authorities charged with naval budgets, and surely nothing that has revealed new and opposing truths to officers burdened with the responsibility of national defense. The torpedo has disappointed the high hopes of its partisans. Not at Port Arthur or at Chemulpo, nor in the rout of the Vladivostok division, was any one of the vessels struck by a hostile torpedo. This is a long story of ill-fated endeavor, and its moral is that the failure must be attributed to the weapon and not to its wielders. As all the world knows, the Japanese are venturesome and skilled enough, and with their theories of life and death and their particular aptitude for this especial work, they could have done the trick—had it been possible. Mines, on the other hand, have been most successful—surprisingly so, indeed, on more than one occasion both to friend and foe. Whether fixed or floating, contact exploded or electrically controlled, they have inspired more real fear, even in valorous minds, and have wreaked more destruction than any other unit assembled in the arsenal of attack." The battleship still dominates the sea. Comparing the effective vessels of the great powers we find that in naval strength Great Britain comes first by a large margin; France second; Germany third; United States fourth; Russia fifth; Italy sixth, and Japan seventh. "If the present building programs are not modified and the advance is continued on the lines indicated, this order of precedence will by 1909 be materially changed. Great Britain maintaining the first place, the United States and France sharing the second, and Germany falling to the fourth. Curiously and happily enough, if the data be confined solely to battleship strength, it will be surprising to discover that in less than five years we will surpass France by an excess in this supreme displacement of something more than 20,000 tons.

On Tuesday, Dec. 6, there was submitted in the Court of Claims the case of Col. Stephen C. Mills, U.S.A., an important test case. In calculating the ten per cent. increase upon Army pay allowed for foreign service, the Pay Department of the Army, following the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, has uniformly paid ten per cent. upon the grade pay alone of the officers and not upon their longevity pay. In the case of field officers of a regiment this difference amounts to \$100 a year; with the senior captains the difference is \$72. It affects all officers of more than five years' service and enlisted men in their second term of enlistment. The question has been before the courts for a long while, and has twice been decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the officers, but no decision of the Supreme Court has yet been made upon it. This was presented for decision in the recent case of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, of the Navy, but the Supreme Court, holding that Captain Thomas was not entitled to the ten per cent. at all as claimed, did not reach the question of the method of calculation. The attorneys for the officers in both of these cases, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, had tried to get the case of Colonel Mills heard at the same time, so that the delay which has now occurred might have been obviated. They were not successful in this, but another case must be taken to the Supreme Court and a certain amount of delay follows: The Assistant Attorney General states that every possible effort will be made to expedite this case, as is shown by its prompt submission in the Court of Claims. A decision may be looked for almost immediately, and then the Government will take an appeal at once to the Supreme Court of the United States, as the decision of the Court of Claims will undoubtedly follow the decision made already in two preceding cases. When the case can be heard in the Supreme Court is uncertain, but it is expected that a motion will be made to advance it as soon as it gets there.

Circular No. 53, W.D., Dec. 6, 1904, publishes a decision of the Judge Advocate upon the question of nunc pro tunc action. Par. 17, A.R., provides that: "Non-commissioned staff officers and enlisted men of the several staff departments will not be detailed on extra duty without authority from the War Department. They are not entitled to extra duty pay for services rendered in their respective departments." This is based upon the principle that, as enlisted men of the staff receive higher pay for expert service, they are not entitled to extra pay for duty in the department to which they belong. The J.A.G. holds that where they are detailed for extra duty in other departments such detail cannot be legalized

by the subsequent approval of the Secretary of War. "For the Regulation does not provide for the mere approval of the detail, but that it shall not be made without the authority of the Secretary of War. I am, therefore, of opinion," he says, "that the details in reference have not been made in conformity to the regulation; and, if the force of law is to be assigned to the requirements of Par. 170, I must conclude that the details will only become legally operative upon and from the date upon which the authority of the Secretary of War has been obtained in the manner prescribed in the regulation." Such act is an attempt by order to "create a fact to-day and carry it back to some past date and there set it up as a fact occurring on that date, whereas in reality no such fact then occurred." The difference between this and the proper action of the principle of nunc pro tunc is pointed out by General Davis in an interesting argument.

Among the recent orders issued from the Bureau of Navigation none will give greater satisfaction than those ordering Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., retired, to report to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor for duty in connection with the steamboat inspection service. Rear Admiral Wise will be assigned to the Tenth Inspection District and will take up the work left unfinished by the death of Rear Admiral J. R. Bartlett. This employment of retired naval officers for the steamboat inspection service is a result of the sad occurrences on board the General Slocum, the Department of Commerce and Labor being interested in seeing that the safety of the traveling public is conserved in all possible ways. A complete overhauling of the steamboat service will be made as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and it is hoped that no more rotten life preservers or inadequate fire apparatus will be permitted afloat in the waters of the United States. Every steamboat in the country will be inspected and reported upon in the course of the next few months. The assignment of naval officers for this duty will insure accurate reports being made of the exact condition of every steamer inspected.

The New York Tribune says: "The military authorities think there may be some chance of legislation this year in favor of the Army canteen. Many reports have been copied in the War Department tending to show, should the information be wanted, that the military opinion is still largely in favor of the canteen as a means of maintaining discipline, morality and contentment among the soldiers. There are comparatively few reports on the other side of the question, and now that the Woman's Army and Navy League has come in with a scheme for having Congress restore the canteen, it is expected that there will be less opposition to the plan. It is probable the Department will not take the first step toward restoration, but it will view with great favor any effort in behalf of the institution. Senator Proctor will to-morrow present a bill in favor of the canteen."

Secretary Taft possesses the manly courage to acknowledge an error. In a public address in the city of Panama on December 6 he declared that the order to enforce the Dingley Tariff Act in the Panama Canal Zone, for which he was responsible, was a great mistake, that it was issued against the advice of "that brilliant officer and able man, Major Gen. George W. Davis," U.S.A., retired, Governor of the Canal Zone, and that it would be abrogated. Addressing himself to the citizens of Panama, Secretary Taft added: "The United States does not covet a single foot of your soil. It has guaranteed your independence with the sincere desire that you maintain your independent, peaceful and prosperous career. The United States only desires to retain the powers necessary in the investment of \$300,000,000 and its rights to build, I hope, a sea level canal."

In a letter published in the New York Times a contributor signing himself "Loyal Legion" inquires whether something cannot be done to obtain assignments to active duty for more of the retired officers of the Army as is done in the Navy. He adds: "Congress has authorized that retired officers of the Army may be employed on recruiting duty, abroad as military attachés, on courts-martial, and boards of different kinds, as well as at military colleges. Why are so few retired officers given such classes of duty, at the same time that the President complains of lack of officials?" With regard to this inquiry it is worth noting that according to the Navy Register, published July 1, 1904, one hundred and fourteen retired officers of the Navy were on active duty and that on Nov. 1, 1904, seventy-three retired officers of the Army were on active duty, including twenty-eight detailed with the organized militia of the various States and Territories.

Press despatches from Manila state that on December 7 500 convicts confined in the Bilibid prison made a desperate attempt to escape. Armed with blacksmiths' tools which they had obtained in the prison shop, they charged upon the gates. Guards in the watch tower opened fire on the rebellious convicts with a Gatling gun, and sentries on the walls used their rifles. Fifteen of the rebels were killed and thirty-seven were wounded, most of them mortally. The mob was soon cornered and yelling for mercy. It is believed that the outbreak was the result of the revolt of convicts on Malahi Island on Nov. 25, when thirty-four Filipino prisoners rushed a guard of the 7th U.S. Infantry, killed three of the soldiers, stole a launch and got away.

Those having friends and relatives on board the U.S.S. Prairie will be relieved to learn that there is no smallpox on that vessel. Information received at the Navy Department is to the effect that the illness of a member of the crew, which was at first diagnosed as a mild case of smallpox, has proved, on further examination, to be chickenpox. Considerable anxiety was felt at the Department for awhile, but as soon as the facts were made known by the medical officers of the ship she was allowed to leave the League Island Navy Yard and proceed to Port Royal, S.C., where she is at present.

Plans for the review of the North Atlantic fleet are progressing satisfactorily at the Navy Department and the occasion will be made a naval scene worth not only the witnessing but the doing. It will be the first opportunity the Secretary of the Navy has had to inspect an assembled fleet of warships and the inspection will be a

very thorough one. It is probable the ships will be put through some exercises for the Secretary and Admiral Dewey to witness. They will go aboard each of the battleships, though it will not be possible to go on all the other ships. Whether the party will go down in the Mayflower, Dolphin or Sylph has not been decided. The formal review will occur Jan. 5.

The establishment of lighthouses or lightships at Midway Islands is a subject which has been receiving the consideration of the Navy Department for some time, and it is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to call the attention of Congress to the necessity for the establishment of a proper system of lights for these far away possessions of the United States. At present there are no safeguards to navigation installed in the Midway group, and now that the principal island of the group has become a port of call for all government transports crossing from San Francisco to Guam and Manila, the necessity for government attention becomes manifest.

With the appointment of the thirteen second lieutenants to the Marine Corps, the sessions of the School of Application for Marine Officers at the Naval Academy will be at once inaugurated, and it is hoped that the entire class will be able to complete the course before late spring. The quarters furnished to these young officers in attendance at the school are of the most meager description, the only dormitory accommodation being the loft of one of the new buildings recently finished in the academy grounds. Among those whose examinations have been successfully concluded is a son of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

Admiral Tschuknine, commanding the Russian Black Sea fleet, reports that on board the Dvenadzat Apostoloff and Ekaterina II. he saw a crew moving about on the companion ladders and decks, but nobody noticed his passage. The fact that the approach of a steam launch in full daylight was not noticed by anybody on board the Dvenadzat Apostoloff, showed that watch was not regularly kept. He also met in the roadstead a four-oared gig belonging to the battleship Rostislaff, the occupants of which did not toss their oars, the man at the tiller alone saluting.

Lieut. Claude C. Bloch, of the Navy, reported at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy this week for special duty in ordnance. The officers who are specializing in this duty have started a preliminary course of study at the bureau under the direction of Comdr. Austin M. Knight, president of the Special Ordnance Board. Later on the officers who are to continue their special duty at the Naval Gun Factory and those who will remain at the Department will be selected and will enter upon their regular course.

Bids opened at the Navy Department this week for the construction of the naval hospital at Annapolis, Md., were as follows: The General Supply and Construction Co., of New York city, \$180,925; John C. Robinson, Chicago, \$189,906; Charles McCaul Co., of Philadelphia, \$184,905; Edgar M. Noel, Baltimore, Md., \$202,000; John Gill and Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, \$202,000, and John Pierce, New York, \$200,000.

Secretary Morton has decided that the Union Iron Works, a member of the shipbuilding trust which went into the hands of a receiver, will be allowed to bid on any vessels for the Navy. The Secretary holds that the Department can contract with a company which is in the hands of a responsible receiver, provided always that the proper guarantees are given as to the fulfillment of the contract.

The Bureau of Instruction of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in charge of Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, 6th Regiment, continues to issue interesting papers on various useful subjects of instruction. The latest papers deal with the Regular Establishment, and give data relating to the Line and also the Staff Departments, and give instructions for reading and making military maps.

Secretary Morton has approved the recommendation of Lieut. Comdr. Edward Everett Hayden, in charge of the Department of Chronometers and Time Service, that the Naval Observatory offer to send out to the world, as far as telegraphs and cables will carry them, a special series of time signals in celebration of the International Railway Congress in May, 1905, at Washington.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, has been assigned to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hanna. Senator Knox, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, has been assigned as chairman of the Coast Defense Committee of the State to succeed Senator Mitchell, who has been given another committee chairmanship.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the dispatch recently sent out from Philadelphia that the Department had abandoned its practice of withholding ten per cent. on all contracts for vessels until the vessel was finally turned over to the Government, is entirely incorrect. The Department has not made such a change and has no intention of doing so.

Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf., who has been on duty in Manchuria with the Japanese Army, returned to Washington this week and reported to the Chief of Staff. Captain Morrison will immediately submit his report on the operations of the armies in the Far East as he witnessed them. This report will, of course, be regarded as strictly confidential.

The commencement exercises at Annapolis will occur Jan. 30, 1905. Secretary Morton will go down to Annapolis from Washington to attend and will deliver an address to the graduating class.

Regulations governing the uniform and equipments of officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps has been issued in a handy little pamphlet of 56 pages.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

In pursuance of orders issued by the Admiralty, the British Navy is about to undergo the most important redistribution in its history, the purpose being to place it in the highest attainable degree of efficiency and preparedness. An official memorandum issued by Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, Dec. 10, announces that henceforth the home fleet will be known as the Channel Fleet, consisting of twelve battleships and a proportionate number of cruisers, and that this fleet will be affiliated with the Atlantic Fleet, each with an auxiliary squadron of six armored cruisers, commanded by rear admirals and detachable at any time for special service. The North Atlantic Squadron and the West Indian Squadron are abolished altogether and will be replaced with a "particular service squadron," the work of which will be the training of boys and naval cadets. The Mediterranean Fleet, consisting of eight battleships and a group to be known as the Third Cruiser Squadron, will have its base on the Island of Malta as heretofore, and an important rearrangement of ships for the China station will shortly be announced. Lord Selborne explains that this redistribution of the British Fleet is prompted by a keen desire that "on a declaration of war the fighting efficiency of the fleet shall be complete and instantaneous." The principle on which the changes are based is that the peace distribution of the fleet should also be its best strategical distribution for war. It is pointed out that the old warships, some forty in all, have been replaced with modern vessels and that during the four years ending with the present calendar year Great Britain will have completed twenty-six great modern cruisers, of high speed and powerful armament.

In preparing for the redistribution, Lord Selborne explained, the Admiralty had given due consideration to the naval experiences of the war in the Far East and to the naval progress of other nations. He added: "In the Western Hemisphere the United States is forming a navy, the power and size of which will be limited only by the amount of money the American people choose to spend on it. In the Eastern Hemisphere a small but modern navy, that of Japan, has been put to the test of war and not found wanting. The Russian navy has been greatly increased, and with the exception of the Black Sea fleet has been wholly transferred, or is in course of being transferred, to the Pacific. The navies of Italy and Austria have maintained their positions in the Mediterranean, but the expenditure thereon has not been increased, as in the case of other Powers. The French navy stands, as always, in the forefront and a new German navy has come into existence. It is a navy of the most efficient type and so fortunately circumstanced that it is able to concentrate almost the whole of its fleet at home ports."

Apart from the fact that it shows Great Britain to be keenly alert to possible eventualities in Old World conditions this sweeping redistribution of the British Navy has a pronounced and pleasing interest for the United States. The plan provides that only two British warships shall be stationed on the entire North American coast, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, and that the West Indian Squadron shall be reduced to two or three unimportant vessels devoted to the training service. In thus ignoring the United States in distributing its ships, the British Government has plainly intimated that the plan is meant as an expression of confidence in American good will, the belief being that if the British navy has any fighting to do it will be with some country on the other side of the Atlantic. Or, as an official of the Admiralty is quoted: "While the relations between the United States and Great Britain remain as they are, we do not need any warships over there. It would be a waste of money to keep any there." Another feature of the British plan which deserves the attention of our naval authorities relates to the organization of warships of the reserve. Each ship of the active list not in commission at sea will be kept commissioned in the reserve and will have a nucleus crew comprising officers of all important grades and two-fifths of a war crew of enlisted men including experts in torpedo and gunnery ratings. The reserve ships will be distributed among three home ports, and provision will be made for surplus crews in barracks to enable at least six battleships or first class cruisers to be fully commissioned in case of emergency without dislocating the general mobilization arrangement. It would be extravagant to interpret this radical reorganization of the fleet as meaning that England was apprehensive of war but it does signify an intelligent determination on her part to be prepared for war if it must come. In that sense of the word it is a peace movement of undeniable strength.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

To measure the interest and value of a great literary work by the evidence presented in the first of its twelve volumes is obviously so much like judging a drama by its prologue that a conservative reviewer, both for his own and his reader's sake, would decline the task. There is, however, so much promise as well as real performance in the initial volume of "A History of the United States and Its People," by Dr. Elroy McKendree Avery—published by the Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio—that one may be excused for indulging in high expectations of the completed work. There is a manifest tendency on the part of historical writers to specialize, to bring together for comparison and deduction all available data concerning a given branch of the general subject, and subordinating as far as possible the data relating to the other branches. This tendency is notably marked on the part of contemporary writers of American history, and fortunately so, in that it is designed to place within the student's reach the special knowledge he particularly desires without requiring him to sift it from masses of detail which he either knows already or does not care to know. This specialization is the topmost merit of several recent works on American history and of others coming and to come.

Doctor Avery's work, however, is projected along broader lines, written, as he explains in his preface, "to meet the wants of men and women of general culture rather than those of professional historical students." Measured by that standard as exemplified in his first volume, Doctor Avery's work seems destined to a place among the most valuable achievements of American historical writers. The intelligence, thoroughness and wide-range of his research are revealed in every chapter of his initial volume. His literary style is admirably clear and sustained, his power of comparison and analysis is uniformly convincing and his sense of proportion, perspective and relative values is that of the student and philosopher. Beginning with a careful summary of all that is known concerning prehistoric America which he supplements with an outline of what accepted

writers have presented with reference to that period, the author brings the present volume down through the age of discovery to the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, from which event English colonizing expeditions to the Western Hemisphere became more frequent. The voyages of Columbus and his contemporaries and of those who succeeded them are described anew and with a certain charm of narrative which fills the story with rekindled interest. The period beginning with Columbus and ending with Raleigh occupies more than four hundred pages of a volume in which Doctor Avery proves by example that history can be written to be as fascinating as romance.

The arrangement, classification, illustrations and mechanical execution of this volume signify that Doctor Avery's work shall rank among the most magnificent examples of American book-making. The illustrations and maps include many but little known to American readers, the portraits are both numerous and important and the paper, printing and binding are worthy of the finest product of art and literature. It is a circumstance worth noting that Mr. C. W. Burroughs, president of the company which has provided so sumptuous a setting for Dr. Avery's work is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1870.

COURT MARTIAL DECISIONS.

General Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the case of Pvt. George W. Smith, Co. E, 25th Inf., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and found guilty of desertion and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for eight months, says:

"In the foregoing case the plea to the specifications is defective. The accused, who at the date of his unauthorized absence was a recruit of but three weeks' service, testified under oath in effect that he had not heard the Articles of War read; that he had been refused a pass to visit his sick sister, and that he had left his clothes at the express office. The prosecution made no attempt whatever to rebut this testimony, as could easily have been done if it were untrue. Furthermore, the return of the accused to El Reno and his apprehension there in uniform indicate his intention to return to military control. The consideration of these facts raises a reasonable doubt in the mind of the reviewing authority as to the guilt of the accused. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. Private Smith will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, in reviewing the case of an enlisted man found guilty of desertion and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for one year," says: "There is nothing of record to warrant the mildness of the sentence, the man deserting his colors after service sufficient to mature him, having remained in desertion nearly three years until apprehended, and having made no defense. The sentence awarded is not commonly imposed upon recruits, or where moving circumstances appear in mitigation."

Post Q.M. Sergt. Eber I. Sharp, having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and found guilty of writing and sending to a newspaper a communication criticizing the conduct of his superior officers and others, the said communication furnishing the essential points of an article published in said newspaper, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced to forfeit to the U.S. ten dollars of his pay, per month, for six months, and to be publicly reprimanded by the reviewing authority. General Lee, in reviewing the proceeding, says: "In the foregoing case, while some of the testimony, especially that of the judge advocate as to his conversation with the accused, should not have been admitted, it is believed that there is sufficient competent evidence to warrant the finding. The reprimand, while given in the Manual for Court-Martial as one of the punishments that can legally be inflicted upon enlisted men, is, by custom of the Service, imposed by general courts-martial upon commissioned officers only. So much of the sentence as directs a public reprimand by the reviewing authority is therefore disapproved. The remainder of the sentence is approved and will be duly executed."

Brigadier General Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, in reviewing the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Sill, of which 1st Lieut. Albert A. King, 8th Cavalry, was president and 1st Lieut. George A. Purington, 8th Cavalry, was judge advocate, says: "The record as first received contained no plea to, or finding of, the charge; nor any sentence, or notice of acquittal. The record also contained numerous clerical errors. The court was ordered to reconvene, to correct the minor clerical errors. Furthermore, the first indorsement on the proceedings, which was the basis of the second indorsement directing the court to reconvene, does not appear to have been read to the court and is not incorporated in the proceedings on revision. It is difficult to account for such gross errors as appeared in these proceedings except by assuming that the President and judge advocate affixed their signature without even reading over the record. Also, the record was not returned by indorsement, as it should have been and no blank pages have been left for the decision and orders of the reviewing authority, as required by the Manual for Courts-Martial."

In the case of Pvt. Richard M. Purcell, Co. C, 27th Inf., the Judge Advocate General of the Army rules as follows: "It has been held by this office that the proper interpretation of Par. 2, Sec. 4, Article III. of the Executive Order dated March 12, 1901 (Manual for Courts-Martial, 1901, page 56), is that if the combined offenses considered by the court in the trial of a single case warrant a punishment that exceeds 'one month's confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of one month's pay,' that punishment may not be increased on account of previous convictions if less than five are considered. In the case in question the accused was convicted of two offenses of absence without leave, the limit provided for the first of which being ten dollars forfeiture and ten days' confinement at hard labor; for the second offense he could legally have been sentenced to forfeit thirty dollars and to be confined at hard labor for one month. The authorized sentence therefore for the combined offenses not being subject of analysis, and being greater than one month, by substitution becomes confinement at hard labor for three months and a forfeiture of fifteen dollars (or five dollars per month for three months)." This ruling is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in Circular No. 26, D.E.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Dakota, in reviewing the case of an enlisted man found guilty of disobedience of orders and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allow-

ances, and to be confined at hard labor for six months, says: "In the foregoing case the accused is charged with disobeying the orders of an officer and acting in an insolent and insubordinate manner toward him. As the accused pleaded guilty to these offenses, there is no evidence by which the reviewing authority is able to form an opinion as to how serious a breach of discipline these offenses constitute. The accused has been in the service but about seven months with no former enlistment. The expense to the Government is considerable when a soldier of short service is dishonorably discharged, and unless he be a worthless person or commits a crime or an offense of some magnitude, the reviewing authority believes it to be the better policy to retain him in the Service, and to make him a good soldier if possible by the use of the disciplinary measures which it should be the aim of organization and subordinate commanders to employ and which they are charged with maintaining. Subject to the foregoing remark, the proceedings are approved. The sentence is approved, but the dishonorable discharge is remitted, and the forfeiture is reduced to ten dollars per month for six months. As thus mitigated the sentence will be duly executed at the station of his company."

TO INFANTRY CAPTAINS.

In the annual report of Major General MacArthur, commanding the Pacific Division, is a recommendation of vital importance looking towards the efficiency of the Infantry—and consequently that of the Army. As it is not possible for all Infantry officers to see this report the following quotations will give the portion that affects the Service so directly.

"The practical value of troops, both in garrison and in the field, depends so much on the efficiency of captains that anything tending to magnify officers of that grade works directly and instantly for the benefit of the Service. With this end in view it is recommended that legislative authority be obtained to classify as mounted officers all captains of Infantry and Artillery not now in the mounted category. The exigencies of modern field work require so much from a captain of Infantry that he cannot possibly discharge his duties if he has to drag his body through the exhausting efforts of a long march. After such a strain he is physically incapable of supervising the attack formations in extended order for a service company of 100 men or more. Precisely at the moment his professional skill is most needed he is least effective. What is most essential in a regiment of Infantry at the end of a long march is captains with sufficient remaining energy to put inspiration and hope into all concerned. The evolution of war has for years been tending in this direction and it is believed that the time is at hand for definite and conclusive action."

"As a practical question this arrangement would mean that some 360 Infantry captains and approximately 130 Artillery captains would receive \$200 per annum increase of pay, or a total of about \$98,000 for the 490 officers affected. That is to say by an increase of 11 per cent. in pay it may be assumed that the efficiency of the men concerned for all war-like purposes would be more than doubled."

"It is believed that necessary forage in the premises can be provided without expense to the United States, and without any substantial disadvantage to any concerned by a judicious rearrangement of the forage allowance as now established by law."

"For example: There are something like 750 lieutenants in the Army having a forage allowance for two horses. Officers of this grade rarely keep two horses and as a matter of fact, never need more than one. It is, therefore, proposed that all lieutenants shall receive forage for one horse only, and that the saving thus made shall be used to forage one horse each for the Infantry and Artillery captains referred to in this discussion."

The arguments contained in the above presentation are convincing and conclusive. That the efficiency of the Infantry will be immediately increased goes without saying.

It is now time for united action upon the part of all Infantry captains and those lieutenants who hope to become captains by getting together and doing all that can be legitimately done to bring about the legislation so wisely recommended by General MacArthur. Our Infantry Society has now the opportunity "to promote the efficiency of the Infantry arm of the military service of our country," by taking up this question, and we look to the Infantry officers on the General Staff to aid us in our efforts.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Capt. 14th Infantry.
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1904.

FOOTBALL ON ASIATIC STATION.

From the Badger, published on board the U.S.S. Wisconsin, and dated Cavite, P.I., Nov. 9, 1904, we learn of an exciting game of football, played at Amoy, China, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 last, between teams from the Cincinnati, Wisconsin and Oregon.

The two teams lined up in good form. The Wisconsin won choice of goals and kicked off to the Cincinnati who were held for downs, but the Wisconsin lost the ball on a fumble. The finish of the first half saw the ball in the center of the field. In the second half, the ball was played in both territories. The Cincinnati, however, took advantage of the Wisconsin's high playing, and by a continued series of short end runs, scored a touch down, Payne kicking a pretty goal. The ball soon found its way into Wisconsin territory and when within the 20-yard line a drop kick was tried which failed. Time was called with the ball in the Cincinnati territory, leaving a score of 6 to 0 in favor of the cruiser.

Two games of football on successive days is a pretty hard stunt, but the "Cincies" felt themselves adequate to the task when they went against the "Bull Dogs" on the following day. The Oregon's bad luck and the Cincinnati's good work, left the game in the latter's favor, 12 to 0. At the third down in the first half the Cincinnati had the ball at the five yard line, but a kick from the Oregon brought it into the latter's territory, the Oregon still keeping the ball. The Oregon played low and strong, but the Cincinnati managed to work the ends, scoring a touchdown and a goal in the first half.

The second half saw the ball almost anywhere until the Cincinnati put Forest through the line, who carried the ball for a touchdown from the 60-yard line. Smith from the Oregon made a heroic effort to stop Forest who shot down the gridiron like a cannon ball. Time was called with the ball again in Cincinnati territory. The Cincinnati then began to crowd, as she had the right, over her hard-earned victories. Taking a sailing launch and two cutters loaded with men, the steamer started to pay her compliments to the fleet steaming around the Oregon and Wisconsin, where continued cheers were exchanged. The teams are composed of good men, as was shown by the excellent playing in these, the first games of the season.

An interesting statement has been received by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice concerning rifle practice in the Netherlands. Considerable interest is taken in this subject by the government of the Netherlands and much encouragement is given to the formation of rifle clubs and to the practice with the military weapon of that country. The government takes the ground that the object of such rifle practice is to awaken an interest in the subject; to promote skill in the handling of the rifle among soldiers on furlough and the reserve; for the training of serviceable riflemen from persons outside the military service, and to enable good riflemen to keep themselves in form. In every garrison opportunity is afforded for practice and in all communities in which there are serviceable and available shooting ranges and wherever there are private shooting ranges in the vicinity of any garrison, endeavors are made to obtain the use of the same. To those communities and associations for the voluntary use of arms, whose regulations have been recognized by Royal Decree, a subsidy is accorded towards the erection, maintenance and for the improvement of the shooting ranges, under the direction of the Minister of War. To obtain such subsidy the community or association must lay out, or improve, its shooting ranges and bind themselves to utilize the same in the interest of the defense of their country. The amount of the subsidy is determined by the Minister of War. Rifle practice is carried on under the superintendence of military men. The government provides the rifles and ammunition. The course of practice is the same as that prescribed for the army corps. The distances at which the practice takes place vary from one hundred to 700 meters. Whenever, either because of the great distance at which the shooting ranges are situated, or on account of any special circumstances as, for instance, bad weather, it may be deemed best that the practice be made with cartridges adapted to the short distances, such a change is allowed. Every rifleman is permitted to fire five cartridges each drill day, with this proviso, that in the case of a limited number of participants in proportion to the number of ranges and the time available, more cartridges may be used provided the number does not exceed fifteen. The practice takes place every year between the 1st of May and the 1st of December, and on at least one afternoon each week in those places where there are ten riflemen to practice. The government directs that the number of ranges placed at their disposal must be, as far as possible, in accordance with the demand, and that participation shall be promoted as much as possible, both by proper announcement and by the regulation of the practice itself. Prizes are offered, and in the year 1902 the Crown gave a medal of an elaborate description to be awarded to such persons as became eligible in accordance with the regulations of the Minister of War, and the granting made by Royal order. There are other prizes or badges for those distinguished in command, provincial and National competitions, of medals of silver, silver gilt, and gold. The communal competitions are held annually, and the provincial and National every three years.

One of the most conspicuous figures at the review of the grand armies at Washington, May 24, 1865, was Major Gen. O. O. Howard, who as he rode by the side of General Sherman with his sword in his right hand and holding the reins of his horse in his teeth, seemed to be the very embodiment of war. How it happened that General Howard appeared here instead of at the head of his Army of the Tennessee is told in the Hartford Courant of Dec. 5. In his memoirs General Sherman tells why he preferred Howard to Logan for the command of this army when the death of McPherson left a vacancy in the command. But the reasons, excellent as they were, naturally did not satisfy "Black Jack," so at the time of the review Sherman wanted to offer him as a sort of consolation prize the place of honor with the Army of the Tennessee. But this could not be done without the consent of Howard. Sherman urged that Howard make the concession to Logan who was very popular with the troops of the army, and finally appealed to Howard's well-known Christian spirit in urging him to turn over the command to Logan for the review. Howard's reply was a characteristic one: "Since you, general, my commanding officer, request it and appeal to me in that way, it shall be done," and it was done. This matter was settled some days before the review and in a letter to Howard, dated May 20, 1895, Sherman said: "I am this moment in receipt of your communication of this date, and I thank you for your generous act. I do think it but just to Logan and notwithstanding his modest reply to us last night, I know he will prize this act most highly. I will deem it a special favor and pleasure if you will ride with me at the review of Wednesday next. I will be at the head of the column at 9 a.m. on Wednesday near the Capitol, and beg you will join me there. Your personal staff can ride with me there." It is a curious fact that this letter miscarried and did not reach General Howard until nearly forty years after, having been delivered to him on the 8th of the present month by Horace B. Austin, of Hartford, Conn., who had it in his possession. Howard had taken his place on the day of the review of 1865 among Sherman's staff, where he remained until Sherman sent for him to ride at the head of the procession with him. Sherman died without knowing that Howard never received the letter.

The New York Times has made a canvass of the popular vote at the last Presidential election, complete except as to one county in Tennessee and four counties in Michigan, for which estimates are given. It shows that President Roosevelt defeated Judge Parker by 2,546,470. He polled the largest vote ever given for a President of the United States, 7,640,561. This is more than 400,000 in excess of the vote cast for McKinley in 1900. The official figures for Missouri show that Roosevelt carried that State by 25,600 votes. In Maryland one Republican elector received the largest vote, but his colleagues were defeated. The Democrats of Maryland will, therefore, have seven votes in the Electoral College, while the Republicans will have but one. A comparison with the popular vote table of 1900 shows a marked change in the Socialist vote. Debs, the candidate of the party that year, was also the candidate this year, and his vote shows an increase of more than 300,000. Watson, the Populist candidate, ran strongest in his own State, Georgia, where he received 22,635 votes. He received most of his votes in the South and West, but only one was cast for him in

South Carolina. These figures differ slightly from those given by the New York Evening Post and published here last week. The total popular vote was 13,533,820.

Secretary Morton now has before him the bids for the transportation of coal from the Atlantic coast to Manila. The bids of the American shippers are regarded as much too high. A comparison of these with those of the foreign shippers shows the striking discrepancies between the two. No decision has yet been made as to who will receive the contract, but it is possible that other American shippers will yet bid for the shipping of this coal. Offers were requested for transportation of 20,000 tons more or less, of coal to be shipped in vessels either of American or of foreign register. Those received were as follows: American steamers.—Atlantic Transport Co., 9,000 tons at \$7; Lewis Luckenbach, 9,000 tons at \$7.50. American sailing vessels.—Arthur Sewall and Co., 8,000 tons at \$6.50; De Groot and Peck, 8,000 tons at \$6.50. Foreign steamers.—Lind and Co., 20,000 to 50,000 tons at \$4.12; McCall and Co., 20,000 tons at \$4.23; Howard, Holder, Rowat and Co., 10,000 tons at \$4.75, and 10,000 tons (sail or steam, their option), at \$4.75; Atlantic Steamship Co., Limited, 20,000 tons at \$4.92; J. J. Hobbs, 20,000 tons (in steamers or sailing vessels, their option), \$5.36; American-Asiatic Steamship Co., 20,000 tons at \$5.50.

As the result of extensive hearings held since the adjournment of the last session of Congress by the joint commission of members of both houses appointed to inquire as to the needs of the merchant marine, a bill has been prepared and will shortly be introduced which, if enacted, will be of great value to American naval and shipping interests. The principal features of the measure are described by press despatches as follows: First, generous grants to vessels carrying the mails on proposed new postal routes. Second, a subvention with the object of creating a naval reserve force. Third, liberal payments to vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade. The bill provides for the establishment of a corps of sailors to be known as the naval reserve. It requires that a certain proportion of this corps shall be carried on certain vessels engaged in foreign trade. The owners of these vessels must agree to sell them to the United States, when required for war, at a fair price; to carry the mails when called upon to do so, and one-half of their crews are to be American citizens. The payments on account of the naval reserve and the ten new postal routes are to be met by diverting profits accruing from foreign mail carriage, which now amount to about \$2,500,000.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, was the special guest of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America at New York city on the evening of Dec. 10. General Grant spoke on the Philippines, and narrated the operations of the American Army there. He said that the forbearance of the Yankee soldier had had much to do in curbing the hostilities the Filipinos had precipitated. "They thought us cowards," he said, "and that they could drive us from the islands. We soon taught them to think differently." "Will the Philippines pay?" he asked. "Is it worth while for us to stay there? Up to the present time, no. In a short time, yes. I base this opinion on the knowledge I have of the mineral resources of the islands. There is gold in plenty there. A native woman scraped \$15 worth for me simply with a coconut shell. Think what our machinery will do! There is plenty of coal in many places and iron ore. The agriculture, too, is vast. The hemp now raised is insignificant to what will be raised. The hard woods there will last continuously, and as regards tobacco, the islands are the Cuba of the Orient."

Capt. Sidney A. Cloman, of the General Staff of the Army, in an article on the August maneuvers in California, which appears in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association, holds that in future maneuvers extensive problems should not be undertaken oftener than every other day. "In the California maneuvers," he says, "two exercises had to be dropped out in order to give the men a rest, and a perusal of the reports of previous maneuvers shows this to have been the rule whenever daily maneuvers were attempted. Furthermore this time is needed for preparing for the discussion of the last problem and preparing plans and orders for the next, and the intermediate days may be used for light exercises in the vicinity of the camp, such as the posting of type outposts, officers' patrols, reconnaissance, etc., and also some extended order drill when needed." Captain Cloman's views as to the need of at least a day's resting spell at the conclusion of each important problem are in line with the opinion of many officers who attended the September maneuvers in Virginia.

The Bowery Savings Bank has issued a circular addressed to the men of the U.S. Navy, calling attention to the benefits to be derived from an account in that institution. This famous bank, which has over 142,000 depositors and \$87,000,000 in deposits, with a surplus of \$9,000,000, has already received the deposits of a large number of officers and enlisted men. Any enlisted man can make a monthly allotment of the whole or any portion of his pay by notifying the paymaster of his ship that he wishes to do so, or accounts can be opened by mail and deposits sent direct. In another column the Bowery Savings Bank announces an annual dividend of 4 per cent. for the benefit of its depositors. The institution is the largest of its kind in this country and has been described as "as safe as the United States Government." We are glad to recommend it to any of our readers who wish to open a savings account.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, the Krupp Works at Essen have so many orders in hand that in the heavy gun department the men are working in double gangs. Some 2,000 additional men have been taken on at Krupp's since April, so that now about 27,000 hands are employed in the works. Moreover, it may be noted that the number of men employed on and before April 1 was some 2,000 in excess of the average number employed last year. Krupp's ammunition factory at Witten is also working at high pressure. The income of Bertha Krupp, who owns nearly all the

\$40,000,000 capital of the Krupp Company, is about \$2,400,000, the company having just declared a 6 per cent. dividend. If Bertha is a single lady here is a chance for some officer to indulge in matrimony without doing violence to prudential maxims.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Dec. 15 from the commanding general, Department of California, of the arrival on that date at San Francisco of the transport Sheridan, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Mason, 29th Inf.; Majors Ducat, 7th, Hatch, 25th Inf.; Captains Boyd, 10th, and Glasgow, 13th Cav.; Martin, 14th, and Morse, 17th Inf.; Lieutenants Leeds and Fiske, Engineer Corps; Stott, 12th, and Weyrauch, 14th Cav.; Ball, 4th Inf.; Contract Surgeons Dickenson, Freeman and Wilson. Fifty sick, 343 short termed, three insane, six furloughed, two retired, fifteen general prisoners, thirty-three discharged; remains of Lieutenants N. I. Barron, asst. surg., Deen, 13th Cav., and sixty-five men were brought to port.

In answer to a communication from Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf., requesting to know if, while serving in the Philippine Islands, he is entitled to storage for his property, and requesting that a proper place be designated, where it can, in all probability, be left undisturbed during his absence, it has been decided by the War Department that the space in buildings at the old powder depot at St. Louis can be used for the storage of officers' personal property, upon change of station. The greatest economy must be used. Colonel Gardener is entitled to have his property, within the proper allowance, transported to St. Louis at Government expense for storage during his absence in the Philippines.

Announcement is made at Marine Headquarters, Washington, that the following officers were in command of the battalion which left Philadelphia this week aboard the Yankee for Panama to relieve the battalion which has been there for a year: Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, commanding; 1st Lieut. Howard H. Kipp, U.S.M.C., adjutant; Capt. Frank J. Schwable, assistant Q.M.; Co. A., Capt. Wm. N. McKelvey, 1st Lieut. Henry D. F. Long; Co. B, Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Pritchett; Co. C, 2d Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell; Co. D, Capt. George C. Reid, 1st Lieut. Louis G. Miller; Co. E, Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger, 1st Lieut. James T. Buttrick.

Manila despatches of Dec. 14 state that on that date the President's trophy for excellence in naval gunnery won by the battleship Oregon was unveiled on board the ship in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet and Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division. Admiral Stirling congratulated the men of the Oregon on their victory and urged them to diligence that they might retain the trophy in the Asiatic fleet. General Corbin sailed later in the day for a tour of inspection of the Southern islands. He is determined to hasten a settlement of the Moro disturbances.

In a private letter Baron Suematsu states that Japan has found the universal service system superior to her old system, wherein fighting men formed a distinct class, and made military duties a sort of profession in their families. Compulsory service puts the country to less expense and tends to make every citizen of the land feel his responsibility to the State more keenly—in other words, makes him more loyal and patriotic. It enables the country to obtain, on the whole, more desirable recruits. The nation is now heart and soul in favor of conscription, which is regarded as the one essential factor in the country's defensive system.

An alternative design for the two armored cruisers submitted by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company in connection with its bids for the construction of new vessels, referred to on page 405, contemplates turbine engines for the ships. While Mr. Bowles, president of the shipbuilding company, believes that this design for these two vessels is better than the design of the Navy Department, the Board on Construction will not recommend the adoption of the proposed plans. It is not deemed feasible for the Government to expend at this time in the neighborhood of \$700,000 to try turbines in armored cruisers.

Another appeal has been sent to Washington, D.C., by officers at West Point for the \$3,000 porch required at the house of the superintendent of the Military Academy, Gen. A. L. Mills. The present porch is altogether inadequate to accommodate the crowds which go to West Point, and most of which occasions must be entertained by the head of the Academy. The old porch can be enlarged, but it will be necessary to have special castings made, and the cost of the extension is placed at \$3,000.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was heard by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Dec. 15, in explanation of his estimates for that bureau for the next fiscal year. In view of the tendency of the committee to cut down the naval estimates at every possible point, it is not unlikely that the estimates for this bureau, which are largely for new work, will suffer heavily in the paring process.

The President this week appointed the Rev. Father George J. Waring, of the Roman Catholic Church, to be examined for the position of chaplain in the Army. The examination will be held at Fort Myer, Va., on Jan. 3. At present there are two vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant and chaplain. An additional vacancy will occur in three months through the retirement of Chaplain Granville.

The retirement of Col. George C. Reid, U.S.M.C., with the rank of brigadier general, on Dec 15 will cause the promotion of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauiecheimer, to be colonel, and Major Henry C. Haines to be lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant and inspector.

We have received a copy of the annual report of Comdr. G. L. Dyer, U.S. Navy, commandant of the United States Naval Station at Guam. Further notice of this report is reserved for next week.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Medical Director Hosea J. Babin, U.S.N., who retired for age on Dec. 15, was born in Canada, and entered the Navy as an acting assistant surgeon from Massachusetts Feb. 10, 1865. During his service he was on the receiving ship Ohio, and practice ship Marblehead. He was on the Paul Jones of the Gulf Squadron in 1866-67, apprentice ship Sabine in 1867-68, and receiving ship Potomac in 1868-69. From 1869 until 1871 he was on duty on the Severn, the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, Boston yard; Asiatic Station on the flagship Hartford from 1872 until 1875, receiving ship Colorado in 1875-76, in Brooklyn from 1876 until 1879, and on the Marion on the South Atlantic Station from 1879 until 1882. He was also on duty at the marine rendezvous, New York, on the flagship Vandalia on the Pacific Station, receiving ship Vermont from 1889 until 1893. The last sea duty was on the San Francisco, serving from 1894 until 1897. At the time of his retirement he was in charge of the Naval Hospital, New York.

Col. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., who was retired Dec. 8 on his own application, with the rank of brigadier general, was born in the District of Columbia, and entered the Service as a second lieutenant in 1864. He was on duty at the Washington Barracks in 1864-65, at Mare Island yard in 1865-67, and from there he went to the Kearsarge, attached to the Pacific fleet. He was on the Juniata on the European Station from 1873 until 1876, was at the Norfolk Barracks from 1876 until 1880, his next sea duty being on the training ship Saratoga. He took part in the Panama expedition in April and May, 1885. From 1889 until 1892 he served on the Pinta, was at the Boston yard from 1892 until 1896, Washington Barracks from 1896 until 1900, and Mare Island barracks in 1900. He was on duty at the barracks at Cavite, Philippine Islands, from March, 1903, until last summer. The retirement of Colonel Harrington promotes Lieut. Col. Paul St.C. Murphy to colonel. Major Lincoln Karmany to lieutenant colonel, Capt. Robert McM. Dutton to major, 1st Lieut. William W. Low to captain, and 2d Lieut. David B. Wills to first lieutenant.

Lieut. Col. Paul St.C. Murphy, U.S.M.C., promoted colonel, vice Harrington, was born in New York, and entered the Service as a second lieutenant Jan. 27, 1873. He has seen extensive and varied service afloat and ashore, which includes duty at Washington, New York, Boston, in the old frigate Colorado, Ohio, Wabash, Minnesota, and in the corvette Wachusett, on a special cruise up the Mississippi, and on the South Atlantic and Pacific Stations. He also served in the Hartford, in the Omaha, on the Asiatic Station, Pensacola; was on special duty at the Universal Exhibition, Paris, France, 1889, on the Atlanta, squadron of evolution, 1891-3; commanded marine detachment naval exhibit, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, and the Marine Barracks, Washington. During the War with Spain he served on the Brooklyn, and holds the brevet of major for gallantry. His last assignment was at Cavite, P.I.

Col. George C. Reid, U.S.M.C., who was retired for age on Dec. 15, was born in Ohio, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1864. Colonel Reid was stationed at the marine headquarters in Washington. He was on duty on the steam sloop Monongahela of the West Indian Squadron, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the commandant in 1867. From that year until 1876 he was stationed in Washington. He was on the flagship Trenton on the European Station in 1877-78, was on the cruiser Marion in 1878-79, and then served at the Portsmouth, N.H., barracks until 1881. He was on the Vandalia, and was at the Boston barracks in 1884-85. He took part in the Panama expedition in April and May, 1885. His last duty was in Washington, D.C., as adjutant and inspector. He reached the grade of colonel March 3, 1899.

Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf., left Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 24, to await retirement at his home. In consequence of the colonel's recent severe illness, the farewells to his regiment were as informal as possible. On the evening of Nov. 22 the officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry and all the residents of Fort Crook assembled in the ballroom of the officers' club, which was elaborately decorated with flags and chrysanthemums. The regimental staff escorted the colonel, Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, from the commanding officer's quarters to the club, where, upon the entrance of the guests of the occasion, the band played "Hail to the Chief," while the company arranged itself in a large circle. The colonel, standing before the regimental colors, was briefly addressed on behalf of the 30th Infantry, by Major Charles Byrne, who said in substance: "We take leave of our colonel and his family with deepest, most heartfelt regret. Although the 30th Infantry, in its career, has had assigned to it as colonel several officers of distinction, their stay with the regiment was so brief that to Colonel O'Connell must be given the credit of having trained the regiment to its present high efficiency. Colonel O'Connell brought the 30th Infantry from the other side of the world, and he, by precept, and more especially by example, has trained us all in the military virtues of promptitude, thoroughness and devotion to duty. It is useless to try to express the feelings of the regiment at the departure of our chief, therefore I will simply wish for Colonel O'Connell, for Mrs. O'Connell, who has been as brilliantly adequate as our social head, as the colonel has as our military leader, and for Miss O'Connell, all the prosperity and happiness that future years can contain." Colonel O'Connell, usually a ready and witty public speaker, responded, but emotion overcame him, and he abruptly concluded by proposing a toast, "To the 30th." It is the crown of my forty years' service to have commanded such a regiment. No better can be wished you than that your future career may equal your past achievements. As you are the last regiment in number of the Infantry, so may you ever be among the first in honorable record. God bless you all!" Dancing was then engaged in with great spirit until toward the close of the evening. While a buffet supper was being served Mrs. Stogsdall, wife of Captain Stogsdall, and Mrs. Silver, wife of Chaplain Silver, sang several of Colonel O'Connell's favorite ballads. As all present were in full dress, the officers with their swords, it made a glittering picture against the flags and flowers of the brilliantly lighted hall, when, after supper, the whole company, joining hands, formed a great circle about Colonel O'Connell and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and then said "Good-night," with enthusiastic wishes for the happy future of their colonel, and warm expressions of personal and official appreciation. On Nov. 23, when the adjutant of the 30th Infantry read Colonel O'Connell's farewell order to his regiment at the last parade, the colonel would receive, the pathos of the occasion was most impressive. After the march past of the command the colonel removed his cap, and walking down the line

of officers, took leave of each one in a few kindly personal words which brought tears to many eyes. Colonel O'Connell, with Mrs. O'Connell, and Miss Lilian, are temporarily established at The Cumberland, 1078 Bush street, San Francisco, where it is hoped the climate of California will soon restore the colonel to his customary robust health. His retirement took place on Dec. 16, and Lieut. Col. E. B. Pratt, 15th Inf., will become colonel of the 30th, vice O'Connell.

WITH THE PANAMA COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Committee, of which Hon. W. P. Hepburn is chairman, and which sailed for Panama on the U.S. transport from New York, stopped at Santiago de Cuba and were royally received. They found hard times and business stagnation prevailing in Cuba. Annexation to the United States is earnestly desired by the commercial element, which is largely Spanish. This sentiment is being rapidly shared by the Cubans, who are chiefly artisans and laborers.

At Panama President Amador and his cabinet received the committee most cordially. The Congressmen spent five days in conference with the Panama officials and diligent, personal inspection of the canal route. At Colon they met Secretary of War Taft and Mrs. Taft. They came in on the cutter, looking hearty and well after a delightful voyage. The Panama ladies were very attentive to Mrs. Taft, who speaks Spanish fluently.

Secretary Taft instantly relieved the anxiety of the people, which was great. President Amador said that he and the republic feared that the United States had coveted eyes on their country and desired to annex it. The treaty just completed gives the Panamanians practically everything they desired and insures our own rights. Panama and Colon were decorated with flags of both our country and their own in honor of Mr. Taft, who greatly pleased the people. The banquet given him was the most elaborate in the history of Panama's hospitality.

The committee were accompanied by John F. Wallace, the chief engineer for the new canal, who told them that it will be a year before the route would be decided upon. About 40,000 Jamaicans live along the canal route and they work for 40 cents a day, but perform only one-third the labor of an American. They live mostly on rice and bananas. The climate does not permit more than six working hours a day. Porto Rico may furnish a large part of the labor, since Great Britain is prohibiting the exportation of labor from Jamaica.

There are absolutely no inducements for an American working man at Colon, nor for a speculator, at present. Only those who secure Government positions beforehand should go. Our Government is rapidly changing the sanitary conditions of the towns, much to the disgust of the lower classes, and soon the places will be as healthy as the tropics permit. The present foul-smelling shacks will give way to clean, modern structures in which the Government will house the working men. These are now built on hilltops, away from miasmatic conditions which prevail in the valleys.

Myriads of buzzards clean the streets and alleys of offal and constitute the most economical street cleaning brigade in the world. Fruits grow in abundance. There are fine pineapples, oranges and bananas growing wild. The natives are practically vegetarians and can live on about three dollars a year. All they buy is a little sugar and tea. The hotels are poor and charge \$80 to \$100 a month.

We saw many stranded Americans in Panama and they made a pitiful spectacle, adopting all kinds of measures to return to their native land. They are a powerful warning to other Americans who intend to go to Panama.

What are so frequently spoken of as revolutions in Panama are merely exhibitions of fisticuffs. The Huertan revolution was greatly exaggerated in America. He, after whipping a rebel army, made them his own soldiers. They fought under his own colors and numbered 200. The Government positions promised them were not forthcoming and then another revolution broke out. Huertan simply went to the castle and demanded that President Amador dismiss one of his cabinet. Amador did this and the revolution was ended. E. B. D.

ST. LOUIS CORRAL, M.O.C.

A branch Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao was organized in St. Louis, Mo., in the armory of the First Battery, Missouri National Guard, on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 10. The following were elected as the officers of the Corral. Paramount Carabao, Col. George S. Anderson, 8th U.S. Cav.; Patriarch of the Herd, Capt. W. M. Wright, 20th U.S. Inf.; Lead Carabao, Major Alex. M. Davis, coms., U.S.A.; Wheel Carabao, Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., U.S.A. After the organization of the Corral and election of officers, the following were elected members of the order: Major E. J. McClelland, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th U.S. Cav.; Capt. F. M. Rumbold, 1st Battery, N. G. Mo., formerly captain and adjutant, 32d U.S. Inf.; Capt. S. A. Cheney, C.E., U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Cox, 8th U.S. Cav., formerly 1st lieutenant, 39th U.S. Inf. Captain Rumbold offered the Corral the free use of the officers' club room in the armory as the home of the Corral. As the armory is centrally situated and a handsome building, and the hospitality of the 1st Battery is well known, it is needless to say that the offer was unanimously accepted, and Carabao Rumbold voted the thanks of the Corral. The delightful home given it, and the large number of officers with Philippine service, especially those of the late Volunteer regiments now in civil life resident in this vicinity, insures the maintenance of a large and vigorous Corral. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 14, at the armory, Grand avenue and Hickory street, at 8:30 p.m., when any stray Carabao, who may be in the city, will be given a warm welcome.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Kathryn Carlile and Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th U.S. Cav., were married Dec. 14 in old St. David's church, at Devon, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James De Wolfe Perry, of Germantown, aided by the Rev. Dr. Lamb, rector of St. David's. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Justus A. Carlile, of Germantown, Pa. St. David's church is an old and picturesque stone chapel built in 1714, an ideal place for such a ceremony and a show spot for Philadelphia. The time was 4 p.m., best man, Mr. Norman W. Carlile; ushers, Capt. F. LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav., and Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav. They and the groom wore the Cavalry full dress. Miss Selena Patterson Hughes, of Philadelphia, was maid of honor, and Miss Howard, of Germantown, and Miss Jessie Williams, of Rosemont, a cousin of the bride, were the brides-

maids. All three wore white crepe de Chine trimmed with boules lace. The bride's gown was a beautiful one of heavy ivory satin, trimmed with chiffon and duchesse and point lace. The bride was given away by Mr. W. Wilson Carlile, a brother. The day was a bright and perfect one, and the ceremony universally commented on as beautiful. A reception following at the home of Mrs. W. Wilson Carlile, in Devon, was largely attended. The newly married couple expect to sail for the Philippines in February.

Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel Low were quietly married in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2 in Trinity church. The Rev. Dr. Clappett officiated. Miss Low wore no bridal array, but instead was gowned in a going-away frock, a tailor gown of navy blue cloth, with which she wore a becoming blue hat. Miss Low is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Low of San Francisco.

The wedding of Miss Alice Bacon, daughter of Pay Director A. W. Bacon, retired, and Mrs. Bacon, and Thomas Dresscott, of San Francisco, will take place at the Mission church in Santa Barbara, Cal., on Dec. 19.

Capt. and Mrs. Nathaniel Fish McClure announce the engagement of their daughter, Ella, to Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 2d U.S. Inf.

Capt. W. H. Roberts, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Roberts announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Graham, to Lawson Godfrey Bradley, of Grangeville, Idaho, the marriage to take place at New Years.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Ralph Aston, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, 74 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 12. He was born in Connecticut, and was appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy in 1861, and assigned to duty on the gunboat Cayuga of the West Gulf Squadron. He took part in the capture of New Orleans, and the Cayuga was the first vessel to pass the lower forts. She also took part in many minor affairs on the Mississippi river, at the defenses of Mobile, and on the coast of Texas. After the war he served on the Ashuelot on the Asiatic Station, Terror, on the North Atlantic Station, Omaha, on the Pacific Station, and was on experimental duty at the navy yard, New York in 1877-79. He later served on the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, on the Pensacola and Kearsarge, European Station; Ossipee, North Atlantic Station, and Bennington, South Atlantic. He reached the grade of chief engineer July 28, 1888. During the war with Spain he served on the Cincinnati, and was retired Jan. 20, 1902, with rank of rear admiral. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Capt. W. S. Hinkle, step-father of Mrs. C. J. Decker, wife of Surg. C. J. Decker, U.S.N., died in San Diego, Cal., on Nov. 29, aged seventy-four. Captain Hinkle served throughout the Civil War with the 14th Indiana Artillery, and had a record for great gallantry in action. On being mustered out in 1866 he engaged in farming and farm implement manufacturing in Mattoon, Ill. Since 1887 he was in the lemon business in San Diego, Cal.

Doctor James E. Morrow died suddenly of heart failure at the residence of his son, Dwight W. Morrow, in Englewood, N.J., on the morning of Dec. 12. Doctor Morrow was born in 1837, and served in the Union Army throughout the War of the Rebellion in various grades up to that of captain, all in the 1st Virginia (afterwards West Virginia) Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged as captain in 1866. He is survived by a widow and five children, Mrs. Richard B. Scandrett, Capt. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., Miss Alice Morrow, Dwight W. Morrow and Mrs. Edwin L. McIlvaine. Doctor Morrow was graduated from Washington Jefferson College in 1856, devoted his earlier years to study of law, but, forced by the exigency of the times into the military service, after the close of the war he took up his life's work in education. Successively principal of academies at Huntingdon and Fairview, West Virginia, at West Liberty and Oakdale, Pa., he went to Pittsburg High School in 1877, to Fifth Ward School of Allegheny in 1881, for one year at Slippery Rock Normal School, and since 1891 with the Allegheny City High School, of which he was principal at the time of his death. He was one of the most eminent educators of Western Pennsylvania, where his loss will be most keenly felt. His funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon at the Central Presbyterian church of Allegheny, of which he was an elder. Interment at Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny.

Robert Bruce, who died Dec. 9 of general debility at his home, No. 69 Pineapple street, Brooklyn, aged eighty-four years, was the oldest member of the 13th N.Y. Veterans' Association.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., in the early morning of Dec. 15. General Whitside only the night before reached Washington apparently in perfect health from a trip to the Isthmus of Panama with the Congressional party. During the trip he seemed in perfect health and spirits. He reached the Ebbitt House about nine o'clock in the evening of Dec. 14 and retired about twelve o'clock. At half past four in the morning he called for assistance. When medical attendance reached him he appeared to be suffering from an attack of acute indigestion, and he died about five o'clock. General Whitside was born in Canada and enlisted in the U.S. Army Nov. 10, 1858, as a private in the general mounted services and was later promoted to sergeant major, 6th Cavalry, serving until November, 1861, when he was appointed a second lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Cavalry. He was made a first lieutenant in 1864, captain in 1866, major and assigned to 7th Cavalry in 1885, lieutenant colonel and assigned to 3d Cavalry in July, 1895. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in October of that year, and was promoted colonel and assigned to the 10th Cavalry Oct. 16, 1898. On June 9, 1902, he was promoted a brigadier general and retired at his own request, after a service of forty years. He was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers Jan. 3, 1901. During the Civil War General Whitside was in the field from 1861 to 1865 and was twice brevetted. Among other duties he served as chief commissary of the Army of the Shenandoah, mustering out of the service 30,000 men. General Whitside was acting aide-de-camp to General McClellan, and engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, while that army was under McClellan. He was also acting aide-de-camp to General Banks and engaged in the operations before Port Hudson. When General Martindale was in command of the District of Washington General Whitside was his aide-de-camp and he also served as aide-de-camp to General Pleasanton of the Army of the Potomac. He was severely injured at Culpepper Court House, Va. During a Sioux Indian outbreak, Dec. 20, 1890, and while a major in the 7th Cavalry, he was sent

with a squadron, and two Hotchkiss guns under Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, of the 2d Artillery, to the Wounded Knee post office to capture Big Foot's band. Whiteside captured the band on Dec. 28, without a fight, about six miles from the post office. During the disarmament on the following day, a fight occurred with the Indians in which Capt. George D. Wallace, Troop K, and twenty-one enlisted men were killed and a number of officers and men were severely wounded. General Whiteside was brevetted captain and major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. Lieut. Warren W. Whiteside, 15th U.S. Cav., is a son of the general.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Asst. Surg. Clarence F. Ely, U.S.N., Dec. 7, 1904, at Waterbury, Conn.

Miss Loud, who has been at the St. Louis Exposition for the past two months, is now the guest of friends at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Col. and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe have returned to their city residence, 1103 Sixteenth street, Washington, from their country home, Woodreve, Prince George county, Md.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., with his family left Washington Dec. 14 for Old Point, where after a few days they will go to New Orleans, where the admiral is going to investigate the steamboat inspection service.

A Manila despatch states that Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th U.S. Inf., is about to be court-martialed on charges of neglect in not having a sufficient guard at Malate prison, from which thirty-three native prisoners escaped recently, after killing three soldiers on guard.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. K. Curtis, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S. flagship Newark, Dec. 8, at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Fanny Kyle, of Fayetteville, N.C. Their guests were: Miss Kyle, Miss Rosa Perkins, Captain Lowe, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant Bowers, U.S.N.

Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., entertained most delightfully at dinner on Friday evening on board the U.S. flagship Newark, at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9. His guests were: Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Comdr. and Mrs. C. K. Curtis, and Lieutenant McCauley, U.S.N.

The following officers and families have recently been among the guests of the Usona hotel, St. Louis, Mo.: Lieut. and Mrs. Frank M. Rowell, Major and Mrs. G. H. Gale, Miss Gale and Miss Dorothy Gale, Lieut. William Russell White, U.S.N., Gen. and Mrs. G. A. Goodale, Gen. J. W. Barlow, Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, Lieut. J. H. Van Horn.

Although no action has as yet been taken by the Secretary of the Navy in the case of Chaplain Joseph F. MacGrail, of the Navy, who was tried by court-martial in the Philippines and found guilty as charged, it is generally believed that the chaplain will be allowed to resign. His resignation has already been received by the Navy Department and the only question is whether it ought to be accepted under the circumstances. The consensus of opinion among the officials of the Department, however, is that the discipline of the naval service would not be injured by the acceptance of the resignation.

At the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., lectures in hygiene, and lectures and practical work in horseshoeing are in charge of the following officers: Hygiene—Capt. Elmer A. Dean, Medical Department, instructor. Horseshoeing—Capt. W. C. Short, 13th Cav., and Dr. E. A. Dowd, instructor of horseshoeing, U.S.A., instructors. The second-year class of Cavalry will consist of the following officers: Capt. E. A. Sirmyer, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Luhn, 1st Lieut. F. P. Amos, 1st Lieut. A. S. Odell, 1st Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 1st Lieut. W. H. Westmoreland, 2d Lieut. J. Symington, 2d Lieut. T. H. Baird, 2d Lieut. W. G. Meade, and 2d Lieut. E. P. Laurson, all of the 11th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. A. S. Wimberly, 8th Cav. The third-year class of Cavalry will consist of the following officers: First Lieut. G. Williams, 1st Lieut. L. W. Oliver, and 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. A. McCain, 2d Lieut. Talbot Smith, 2d Lieut. A. H. Mueller, and 2d Lieut. O. L. Early, 8th Cav.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been giving a very interesting series of lectures, the following being the program: Sunday morning—At 8:45 o'clock, service in the mess hall of the guard house for prisoners; subject of the sermon, "The Highest Truth." At 10 o'clock, service in the post chapel, to which all are cordially invited; subject of the sermon, "The Highest Truth." At 7:30 p.m., service in the mess hall of the post chapel for patients; subject of the address, "Streets of New York" illustrated with sixty lantern views, courtesy of Captain Filar, Volunteers of America, Evanston, Ill. Tuesday evening—Semi-monthly post school lectures for scholars, in the lecture room of the post school; subject of the lecture, "Alaska," illustrated. Also "Rome," illustrated, by Private Berry of the post school staff. For Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, "The World's Fair," illustrated, compared and described, is to be the entertainment by Mr. Bennett of Ravenswood, Ill. Mr. Bennett will move his splendid apparatus to the post, and at his own expense furnish the soldiers with an evening's entertainment. Mr. Bennett is a successful business man of Chicago.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., chairman of the inaugural committee, has appointed Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., to be grand marshal of the parade on Inauguration Day. General Chaffee announces the following appointments upon his staff: Chief of staff, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston; adjutant general, Major William P. Duvall, General Staff; assistant adjutants general, Capt. Frank de W. Ramsey, Robert E. L. Michie and John J. Pershing, General Staff. All communications concerning the parade should be addressed to the Chief of Staff, Inaugural Parade, Room No. 223, War Department, Washington, D.C. Other appointments will be announced later. In connection with the appointment of General Wilson, Washington Life says: "General Wilson is a public-spirited, but non-partisan, member of our community. He has never cast a vote for any President, but has always had the good of the people at heart. During his term of active service he was superintendent of the Military Academy for four years and was that chief of engineers who had charge of the completion of the Washington monument, and superintended the construction of the Army Medical Museum and Library. Since his retirement he has lived on in Washington, one of the trusted members of the community, always called upon for service in charitable enterprises. Assisting General Wilson are a big committee of Washington's strongest citizens."

A daughter was born to the wife of Paymr. Charles Conard, U.S.N., on Nov. 13, at Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Richard Rush, U.S.N., and Mrs. and Miss Rush have returned to their home in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., the commandant of the New York Navy Yard, was receiving congratulations Dec. 9 on his sixtieth birthday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. J. Higginson and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Brownson were among the guests at the dinner given by Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton at Washington, D.C., Dec. 13.

Robert Livingston Denig, son of Comdr. R. G. Denig, U.S.N., has passed the examinations for entrance to the U.S. Marine Corps. Mr. Denig will be commissioned when he shall become twenty-one years of age.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A.; Mrs. Ward and Miss Katherine M. Ward, after visiting relatives in Oswego, N.Y., will go to meet Capt. Philip R. Ward at Key West Barracks. Miss Ward recently returned from Europe.

Chief Gunner J. J. Walsh, U.S.N., retires for age May 10 next and Chief Btsn. T. Sheehan retires Nov. 1 next. By error these names have been classed among a list of warrant officer retirements. Both the above named officers rank with ensigns and are commissioned officers.

Lieut. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., has been detailed for inspection duty at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company under direction of the Bureau of Ordnance. Lieutenant Upham has given much attention to ordnance subjects and this assignment is especially pleasant for him on that account.

Field and Fancy, a weekly journal devoted to the dog, gun, field trials, etc., published at 5 and 7 Dey street, New York city, has issued a very handsome Christmas supplement of 50 pages. Many interesting illustrations are given and the supplement reflects great credit upon Mr. F. J. Skinner, its editor.

Paymr. McG. R. Goldsborough, U.S.N., late of the U. S.R.S. Independence, Mare Island Navy Yard, has been relieved by P.A. Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N., and ordered to his home, where he will wait orders for shore duty. Paymaster Goldsborough is a son of Pay Insp. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired.

At an extra meeting of the Order of Indian Wars under call of the commander, Gen. B. J. D. Irwin, U.S.A., the following officers were elected companions of the first class: Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Julius H. Patzki, U.S.A.; Major Francis J. Ives, Med. Dept., U.S.A.; Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., U.S.A.

No little concern is being expressed by the friends of Surg. W. M. Wheeler, U.S.N., recently detached from the station ship Philadelphia at the Puget Sound Naval Station and granted three months sick leave at his home in New York. Surgeon Wheeler has been attached to the Philadelphia a little less than a year, and his illness is a great surprise to a wide circle of friends.

With the detachment from command of the Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., Mare Island loses an officer who has become a prime favorite among all classes of official life and among the civilians having connection with the station. He has been relieved by Lieut. Comdr. Allen G. Rogers, U.S.N., recently detached from the Solace.

Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave for some time, has so far recovered his health that the Department has directed that he return to duty on board the Kearsarge as soon as fit for active duty. Lieutenant Thomas is attached to the Kearsarge as a watch and division officer, and it is regarded as a compliment that he has had his position retained during a period of invalidism.

The War Department has accepted the resignation of Chaplain John C. Granville, of the Army, who has been stationed at the St. Louis Exposition. Chaplain Granville recently presented his resignation to take effect three months hence. Until that time he will be on leave of absence. No reason was given by the chaplain for his desire to sever his connection with the Service. His record is perfectly satisfactory.

During the recent voyage of the Army transport from Manila to San Francisco there were a number of jolly entertainments during the trip. Halloween night saw a merry dance. The deck was inclosed in canvas and lighted by colored electric lights. At Honolulu there were a number of dinner parties. Captain Wade, son of General Wade, gave a very attractive dinner at the Young Hotel. His guests were the Misses Sulums, Mrs. Summers and Mrs. Greer, Captain Parker, Lieutenants MacArthur, Williams and Moore. After leaving Honolulu Lieutenant Woog, of the U.S.M.C., gave a large watermelon party, when his guests were Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Trout, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Wallace and Miss Mahan; Commander Mahan, U. S.N.; Major Mann, Captains Casey, Parker, Long and Lieutenant Campbell, of the U.S.M.C. Mrs. Hancock, wife of Captain Hancock, also entertained at a watermelon party, the guests being the Misses Sulums, Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Greer, Miss Bryan, Miss Wallace and Miss Mahan and Lieutenants MacArthur, U. S. Grant, Adams, Rose, Williams, Schley and Tyler. Misses Sulums gave a candy party to eight, including Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Trout, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Wallace, Miss Mahan, Captain Wade, Lieutenants U. S. Grant, Williams, Moore, Schley and Rose.

From Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 12, a correspondent writes: "At least three after the hop' suppers were given last week, one by Major and Mrs. Ives, one by Capt. and Mrs. Barry, and one by Lieut. and Mrs. Kimbrough. The people at the hop last week, from outside of the post, were Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. McReynolds, of Highland Park, and Miss Miller, of Chicago. Miss Miller, who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barry, is a daughter of Colonel Miller, chief Q.M. of the department. Quite a number of the officers of the garrison have been attending the series of lectures given at Ravinia Park, which deal with scenes of foreign travel, the one last week being on Russia and the one this week showing Japan. Indoor drills began this week in the drill hall, the Infantry having the morning and the Artillery the afternoon. Steps have been taken to enliven the long winter here, both for officers and men, as two skating rinks are to be constructed, one for the use of the men and one for the use of the officers and their families. Mrs. Mann, whose husband, Major Mann, is on the General Staff, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Simonds last week, and attended the hop. Lieut. O. R. Cole, 27th Inf., who has been on detached service and doing recruiting duty at Milwaukee, returned for duty this week. Mrs. Loring, mother of Lieut. S. E. Loring, 27th Inf., had quite a severe fall recently and injured her knee, but is able to be about again."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler, U.S.N., at Fort Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9.

A son, Arthur R. Kerwin, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Major W. H. Cowles, U.S.A., recently retired from active service at his own request, is now stopping at the Army and Navy Club, New York city.

Capt. W. C. Coulson, R.C.S., retired, and Mrs. Coulson are at "The Chelsea," West Twenty-third street, New York city, for a visit of a few weeks.

Among those sailing on the Oceanic from New York Dec. 14 were Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allerdice, Mrs. Allerdice and Capt. William T. Wilder, U.S.A.

Capt. M. C. Butler, jr., 7th U.S. Cav., is at present on a month's leave, and is visiting his brother-in-law, Lieut. R. W. McNeely, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., and Col. Jones, U.S.A., arrived from Atlanta via Miami Sunday, Dec. 4, per steamship Martinique on a tour of inspection and left Dec. 8 for Tampa per steamship Mascotte.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, U.S.N., has been ordered to take command of the station ship Gloucester during the trip of that vessel from San Juan to Pensacola, Fla., where she is to be repaired and overhauled.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hemphill tendered a reception to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Kautz, at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 8. Captain Hemphill is captain of the navy yard, and the reception took place at his quarters in officers' row. Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the yard, was among those present.

At the masquerade ball given Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, in the sail loft at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., by the petty officers of the torpedo boat flotilla, Lieut. John F. Marshall, U.S.N., led the opening figures. Some of those from Norfolk who witnessed the ball were: Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Marshall, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, and Lieut. C. W. Forman.

Recent arrivals at the new Grand Hotel, New York city, included the following: Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, jr., U.S.A.; Capt. J. M. Palmer, U.S.A.; Dr. John W. Ross, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. W. Smith, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. England, U.S.N.; Surg. R. W. Waddell, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, U.S.A.; Capt. E. Wittenmyer, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, U.S.N.; Capt. H. B. Nelson, U.S.A.; Capt. Albert Laws, U.S.A., and Lieut. W. F. Bricker, U.S.N.

The fortnightly meeting of the Army and Navy Card Club at Newport, R.I., held on Dec. 13, drew a large number of Army and Navy officers at the torpedo station, and the event proved a very enjoyable one. The committee consisted of Mrs. Luce, wife of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce; Mrs. Thomas, wife of Capt. Charles M. Thomas; Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, and Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Dec. 15, 1904, were the following: Lieut. D. H. Gienty, U.S.A. and Mrs. Gienty; Lieut. F. H. Kalde, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. H. Andrea, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frank H. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. J. Arnold, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. E. Courtney, U.S.N.; Paymr. P. G. Kennard, U.S.N.; Capt. A. N. Stark, U.S.A.; Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Col. J. E. Pilcher, U.S.A.; Capt. William Nelson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wolf.

Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Miss Davis, who recently returned to Washington for the winter, have changed their plans and will now go to Paris, where Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis will be stationed for some time to come as a member of the international board to determine the responsibility for the North Sea incident. Admiral Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis and his daughter, sailed from New York on the Finland, landing at Antwerp, whence they will proceed to Paris. The duration of the inquiry can hardly be guessed, but it will probably retain the members in Paris for several weeks and perhaps months.

From Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 14, a correspondent writes: "The course in electricity, mines and mechanism in the School of Submarine Defense commenced Monday last. The following student officers will take this course, which will continue for nine months: Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, Adrian S. Fleming, Joseph P. Tracy, Edwin O. Sarraff, Mervyn C. Buckley, Frederick E. Johnston, Earle D'A. Pearce, Hugh LaF. Applewhite, Willard D. Newbill and Harold E. Cloke. In addition to the regular class, Lieuts. Marion B. Wilhoit, Hugh J. B. McElgin, William K. Moore and William H. Peek, have volunteered to take the prescribed course. A delegation from the 8th Infantry, stationed at Governors Island, came to the post last Saturday to confer with the members of the Military Social Club, of Willett's Point, with a view to joining the organization. The committee was headed by Private G. M. Galvin, Co. E, 8th U.S. Inf. Major A. Rowan, A.C., is the guest of Major F. S. Harlow."

The Maryland Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was formally organized in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8 at the Hotel Renner, with nearly fifty members. Such noted men of the order as Major Gen. John C. Brooke, U.S.A., senior vice commander of the order, and Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief, were present and installed the officers of the new commandery. The officers elected were the following: Commander, Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, jr., U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles R. Phelps, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Comdr. William H. Barton, U.S.N.; recorder, Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U.S.V.; registrar, Brevet Capt. Francis M. Smith, U.S.V.; treasurer, Brig. Gen. Charles Page, U.S.A.; chancellor, Mr. William Kennedy Boone; chaplain, Capt. William L. Stork, U.S.V.; council, major and surgeon, Charles C. Bombaugh, U.S.V.; Henry P. Goddard, U.S.V.; Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A.; Capt. Simeon Spicer, U.S.V., and Lieut. Thomas Goodwillie, U.S.V. General Leary presided over the business meeting. Major General Brooke was called upon for a short address, and he gave the members many words of encouragement, which were much appreciated. A collation was served after business session, and Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson and Judge Charles E. Phelps made short speeches of interest to the diners. The members of the commandery, all of whom are Baltimoreans, have been transferred from the commanderies of the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and New York. The membership numbers some of the best known military men in the State.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf., and Mrs. Robertson, are visiting friends in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Elsie McLean, daughter of Captain McLean, U. S. N., and Mrs. McLean, is visiting friends at Annapolis, Md.

The engagement has been announced in St. Louis of Miss Hester Loughlin and Lieut. Carlo Pfister of the Italian Embassy.

Capt. L. C. Scherer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scherer, are now settled for the winter at 1912 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Harry Kidder White, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. White, have taken an apartment in the "Rochambeau," Washington, D.C.

Gen. Eugene Aram Carr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carr have taken the house, 1724 Twentieth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they will pass the coming winter.

Pvt. Theon T. Kline, U.S.M.C., attached to the U.S.S. Newark, killed himself at the lodging house of Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, 4 Fenchurch street, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 7, by shooting himself.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, of the 30th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, who are traveling through the East, are again visiting in New Haven, after being extensively entertained in Philadelphia, Wilmington, New York and Boston.

Comdr. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hodges have issued invitations for an at home on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 9 o'clock in the evening at the "Highlands," Washington, D.C., when there will be a musical program given by Mrs. Adolph Glade of New York.

Miss S. D. Biddle, sister of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., entertained at a luncheon on Saturday, Dec. 10, at her home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Those present were Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Burr, and Mrs. Biddle Porter.

The Secretary of the Navy this week approved the sentence of the court-martial which recently tried Lieut. Charles T. Westcott, jr., Marine Corps, in the Philippines on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Lieutenant Westcott's case only recently reached the Navy Department. He was found by the court and sentenced to be reduced thirty files in his grade. The sentence has been approved.

Major and Mrs. F. H. E. Ebstein gave a dinner on Wednesday at their home, 1302 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y., in honor of Col. and Mrs. James Regan and Miss Regan of Madison Barracks, N.Y. The occasion was Colonel Regan's sixtieth birthday. Colonel Regan is spending a two months' leave in New York prior to his departure, May 1, with his regiment, the 9th Infantry, for the Philippines.

The Washington Corral, Military Order of Carabao of the Philippines, had their annual dinner at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington on the evening of Saturday, December 10. In it was an excellent dinner with excellent company, and all present were enthused with the spirit of good fellowship. The menu has on its title page an excellent likeness of a Carabao, and songs were sung decanting upon his virtues, or dwelling upon the peculiarities and hardships of military experiences in the Philippines. Paymaster General Harris, of the Navy, presided as chief of the corral, and excellent speeches were made by General Chaffee, ex-Senator Thurston, Representatives Sulzer and Dinsmore, Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., and others.

Miss Lillian Brechemin, daughter of Major Louis Brechemin, Medical Corps, U.S.A., has recently made her debut as a professional singer in New York with success. Miss Brechemin took part at a recent entertainment at Hotel St. Regis, New York city, and the New York Press, referring to this, said: "Miss Lillian Brechemin, a talented soprano, was not in her best voice, but she made up for this through the art of her interpretations—an art which few singers in New York can equal. Miss Brechemin has real musical intuition, intelligence and insight and an undeniable gift for dramatic expression. These qualities were prominent in her singing of Strauss's 'Ach Lieb, ich muss nun scheiden' and 'Heimliche Aufforderung,' Brahms's 'Das Maedchen spricht' and 'Meine Liebe ist gruen,' Weckerlin's 'Jeunes Fillettes' and 'Maman, dites-moi,' Fontenailles's 'Les Baisers sont des fleurs' and Vidal's 'Ariette.' Her interpretations of the French songs were delightful."

From Key West Barracks, Fla., Dec. 12, a correspondent writes: "Gen. Thos. H. Barry, commanding the Department of the Gulf, accompanied by Col. Samuel R. Jones, Chief Quartermaster, paid a visit to this post last week and observed target practice by the Coast Artillery companies. The 9th Band, A.C., played a specially selected program for them on Monday evening. Col. Walter Howe, A.C., commanding the Artillery District of Key West, visited Forts Dade and DeSoto on his monthly inspection trip last week, accompanied by Lieut. John M. Dunn, District Adjutant. Mrs. Ward, wife of Capt. P. R. Ward, accompanied by their two children, returned to the post recently after an extended visit with relatives in the North. The baseball team of the U.S.S. Hartford was defeated by the Artillery team on the barracks parade ground last Sunday by the score of 7 to 6, in a well played game. The post basket ball team and the team of the Key West Guards have been giving some good exhibitions at the armory, the teams being very evenly matched. The band of the U.S.S. Hartford played at the Catholic fair on the evening of Dec. 10. A large number of recruits for the Coast Artillery companies have been received during the past few weeks."

Miss Hester Douglas Reilly, second daughter of the late Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art., was presented to Washington society Dec. 5 by her mother at a very large and beautifully appointed tea at Rauscher's. Mrs. Reilly and daughter received in the small ball room in a bower of magnificent flowers, many of them sent from Chicago. The young ladies receiving were: Miss Margaret Reilly, Miss Helen Chaffee, the Misses Weston, Miss Hayard of Governors Island, Miss Smith of Chicago, Miss Hoyle of Fort Myer, and the Misses Bayne, Miss Black and Miss Needham of Washington. At the table were Miss Lizzie Sherman and Mrs. C. P. Sumnerall. Among those present were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Paul Morton and her guest, Mrs. Chalmers, of Chicago; Gen., Mrs. and the Misses Randolph, Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Plandwell and Miss Wallace, Mrs. Taylor Evans, Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. Condit-Smith, Miss Whitney, Representative and Mrs. Rixey, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Magruder, the Rev. and Mrs. I. A. Aspinwall, Chief Engr. and Mrs. H. W. Fitch, Gen. and Mrs. John C. Black, Gen. and Mrs. John A. Johnston, Mrs. Richard Butler of New York, the officers and ladies from Washington Barracks and Fort Myer and many others. The young people remained to dance.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and her daughter, Miss Romola Dahlgren, are visiting Col. H. G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe at their home in Washington.

The resignation of Lieut. H. S. Stevenson, 29th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President. No reason, except that he desired to engage in private business, was given by Mr. Stevenson for his resignation.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey were again the hosts at a very beautifully appointed dinner Dec. 10 in Washington in honor of the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, in compliment to whom the floral decoration was entirely of La France roses. The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, General Crozier and Chief Naval Constructor Capps.

Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., and Mrs. Loud, have returned to their home, 3209 Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington. Mrs. Loud was absent two months and visited Philadelphia and St. Louis. Colonel Loud visited the St. Louis Exposition, where he was the guest of his son, Lieut. James M. Loud, who was detailed at the fair with the Jefferson Guard.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has finally disposed of the case of Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., who was recently tried and convicted at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on various serious charges. No excuse can be found for Captain Phillips by the War Department and it appears that the case will go to the President with the recommendation of the Department that the sentence of dismissal be approved.

Col. Charles Smart, of the Medical Department of the Army, will probably go upon the retired list within a very short time. He is now at Hot Springs for his health, but a recommendation has been made by the Surgeon General of the Army that he be ordered to Washington to appear before a retiring board. It is thought more than likely that Colonel Smart, who is one of the most popular officers in the Medical Department and whose services will be greatly missed, will ask for retirement rather than go before a board. Colonel Smart is eligible for retirement with the rank of brigadier general because of his excellent services during the Civil War.

From Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 13, a correspondent writes: "Lieut. T. H. Cunningham, 8th Cav., has returned from Fort Sheridan, where he has been conducting recruits. Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, jr., 8th Cav., returned from Washington, Monday, where he has been visiting his father. Lieut. F. W. Palmer, Med. Dept., returned from a leave taken after accompanying the 3d Squadron, 4th Cav., to the Presidio of Monterey. Miss Loud, daughter of Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, of Washington, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Saxton, 8th Cav. The unveiling of the monument of the Daughters of the Revolution, which was to have taken place on Thursday, the 8th, was postponed on account of the inclement weather. No subsequent date for the unveiling has been set."

At the request of the commanding officer at Fort Lawton, Wash., 2d Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, of the 10th U.S. Infantry, was recently placed in military arrest in Washington, D.C., where he was on a visit, and sent back to Fort Lawton to await the action of the military authorities. Charges of alleged irregularities in financial transactions have been preferred against Lieutenant McDonald, and it is understood that he is to be tried by court-martial. While in Washington Lieutenant McDonald tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army, but it was not accepted. Lieutenant McDonald is a native of Virginia and a graduate of the Boys' High School of Atlanta, Ga. He served for two years as private, corporal and sergeant in the 12th U.S. Cavalry and was appointed second lieutenant in October, 1903.

In a letter from H. R. Holman, M.D., dated "Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 11, 1894," he says: "I send you this day Sioux City Journal containing statement of a sailor on the New York that he was the man who threw Lieutenant Holman overboard on the Celtic. The board of inquiry reported to the department that it was 'probable suicide from recent illness.' We have never believed it, for he had stated he would report for duty on that fatal morning. Being convalescent he would not be out of his head. He always said 'suicide was the most cowardly act one could commit,' and Captain Philip, with whom he stood on the bridge of the Texas during several bombardments, said he 'was as brave and good as he could be and he hoped to sail with him again.' I would like to have the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL notice the excerpt sent, so that his brother officers and acquaintances will relieve him from the odium of suicide."

The War Department is watching with no little interest the progress of the trial by court-martial at Fort Banks, Mass., of Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps. It will be recalled that Major Foster was some months ago examined by a retiring board with a view to ascertaining his qualifications for further active duty. The board found Major Foster mentally and physically qualified for active service. He is now being tried on serious charges growing out of certain actions of his during the progress of his examination by the retiring board. A Boston despatch to the New York Herald says: "Charged with issuing a challenge to a fellow officer at Fort Banks to fight a duel, Major Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, former commandant of the post and an officer with a gallant record in the Philippines, awaits the findings of a court-martial recently convened at that post. The story as gathered from officers of the post is as follows: A year ago Major Foster, fresh from a campaign in the Philippines, was appointed to the command of Fort Banks, in the place of Brigadier General Tiernon, retired. At about the same time General Order No. 100, for the increased efficiency of the Artillery Corps, was issued. It soon appeared that the new commandant was determined to enforce this order to the letter, and much grumbling resulted. Major Foster became unpopular among many officers. Soon after last Christmas, on a snowy day, one of the companies stationed at the fort did not appear for drill, with the result that its commander was put under arrest. As a result of complaints made, Major Foster was relieved from command of the post, Colonel Mills, commander of the Boston Artillery District, taking his place. This left the major as second in command. Soon after the arrival of Colonel Mills Major Foster was president of a court-martial. During the trial Captain Williams, the post quartermaster, used certain words which the major considered offensive. The major declared a recess and rebuked his junior. Hot words between the officers ensued, and certain remarks of Major Foster were construed by some of the officers present to be a challenge. Major Foster denies that he intended to issue a challenge."

The Danish Minister of War, Yonkherr Madsen, has invented a new gun for the use of cavalry, which has already been introduced into that arm, there being a gun section provided with the new weapon attached to each squadron, consisting of three troopers and four horses.

Each of the troopers carries a gun on the near side of his horse, balanced by his equipment on the other side. The gun weighs only thirteen and one-quarter pounds, and is not much longer than a carbine. It can be used by one man with ease. Its lightness explains the facility with which it can be carried, and the horse's load, exclusive of the rider, but with the gun, saddle, and 300 cartridges, weighs ninety-one and a half pounds. The led horse carries ammunition in six bags fixed upon a special saddle. The trooper so armed can accompany his squadron wherever it goes, and only the gun section dismounts to fire. The rate of fire is 750 rounds a minute, with a muzzle velocity of 2,632 feet, and it is stated that three practised men can fire not less than 144 rounds a second. In Denmark a new electric appliance, invented by a gentleman named Paulsen, is under trial. Its purpose is to produce continuous electric waves, with the object of so regulating wireless telegraphy that the interception of despatches by those for whom they are not intended will be impossible. It is stated that the appliance will also enable a torpedo or mine to be exploded at a distance, and also will steer a torpedo without direct communication.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A long list of decorations and promotions of naval officers at Port Arthur, signed Oct. 24, and published at St. Petersburg Nov. 24, showed that the warships at Port Arthur on the former date included the battleships Retvizan, Pobieda, Peresviet, Poltava and Sevastopol, the armored cruiser Bayan, the protected cruiser Pallada, the gunboats Vsadnik, Giliak and Bobr, the coast defence vessel Otavshni, the transport Amur, since described as a mine ship; the transport Angara, since referred to as a hospital ship, and the torpedoblast destroyers Stroini, Silni, Smely, Serediti, Boiki, Bezshumi, Storosevoi, Ratsiastchi and Rastoropny.

The Retvizan, Poltava, Sevastopol, Peresviet and the gunboats Giliak and Tusadneck are now reported sunk or disabled in Port Arthur harbor, the Pobieda and Pallada badly damaged. This leaves only the smaller vessels which the Japanese have not been able to reach with their fire. They are supposed to have taken shelter in the outer harbor. Aside from these two or three ships at Vladivostok are all that remain, and both the Gromboi and the Rosia were badly damaged in the last raid. The Japanese report that the shells taking effect on the enemy's ships at Port Arthur in the recent bombardment were as follows: On a vessel of the Pobieda type, 34; on the battleship Retvizan or the cruiser Pallada, 34; on the turret-ship Poltava, 11. Besides these, 50 other shells struck, from which explosions followed. According to special despatches from Tokio and Shanghai, giving unofficial reports, the crews of all the Russian war vessels in the harbor of Port Arthur were landed, and apparently no effort was made to move the vessels. The Japanese will now turn their attention to the torpedoblast destroyers, and when these have been destroyed the guns will be directed against steamers and transports in the harbor.

When the war began the Russian war vessels in the East represented a total value of \$149,515,000, without taking into account government harbor vessels and transports. The total cash value of Russia's Pacific fighting effectives on Feb. 8, therefore, practically equalled the Russian war loan of 300,000,000 rubles (\$160,000,000).

A despatch from Tokio Dec. 15 describes a fierce attack upon the Sevastopol by two torpedoblast flotillas. The Russian vessel was protected by torpedo nets and a specially constructed wooden boom, the framework of which was composed of iron-bound logs and cables and heavy chains interlaced and entangled. From the surface of this boom hung a deep curtain made of torpedo nets taken from the sunken battleships, the purpose of which was to catch and destroy the torpedoes and their mechanism. The Japanese probably refrained from attempting to cut or jump the boom, but the torpedoblasts and destroyers evidently forced the openings, which the Russians had left so as to allow communication with the harbor. Facing a driving snowstorm and heavy seas, the flotillas separated and, under individual commanders, the vessels attacked independently. The decks of the destroyers and torpedoblasts were coated with ice, and the men suffered acutely from the cold. At last account the Sevastopol was down by the bow with torpedo tubes completely immersed.

Of the Russian battleships and cruisers at Port Arthur at the beginning of the war the battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk while making a sortie with Admiral Makaroff on board, the battleship Tsarevitch was driven into Tsing-tao after this sortie and sunk there, the cruiser Boyarin was sunk in Pigeon Bay by a mine, the cruiser Novik was run ashore and destroyed by the Japanese at Korsakoff Bay, the Askold was disarmed at Shanghai and the Drana at Sagon.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in front of Port Arthur, telegraphing under date of Dec. 7, says that the Russians ceased their attempts to recapture 203-Meter Hill on Dec. 6. In an uncompleted account of the fighting that preceded the capture of the hill the same correspondent applauds the magnificent defense the Russians made and the clever handling of the defensive forces against the repeated Japanese feints and enveloping movements of large bodies of troops. A correspondent of The Associated Press has visited 203-Meter Hill, the scene of the awful six days' fight, which ended with its capture by the Japanese. The advance works and the crest of the hill were torn away, the slopes of the hill were covered with debris and the trenches were smashed and filled with soil. In a single section of the trenches one hundred yards long over two hundred Russian dead and wounded were seen. They had been horribly mangled with dynamite grenades.

In Manchuria the cold is various degrees below zero. The extreme cold keeps things comparatively quiet along the front, although there are continuous reports of fighting. From St. Petersburg it is announced that the work of double-tracking the Siberian Railroad has begun. The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent learns from official Japanese sources that the Japanese casualties at Port Arthur in the latter part of October were 3,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. The losses in more recent attacks, the correspondent adds, were much heavier.

Recent letters from Chemulpo give some interesting information relative to the work being done by the Japanese salvors of the Variag, sunk by Togo's fleet early in the war with Russia. The Variag will be repaired and commissioned, probably before the conclusion of the present war, and may go under fire from Russian guns. This vessel will be no inconsiderable addition to the Japanese fleet, and the fact that she is a capture will serve to enhance her sentimental value very largely. At last accounts the Variag was on an even keel, a large part of the shot holes had been repaired below the water line, and it would not be surprising if the

early part of 1905 should see this fine craft in commission under the Japanese flag.

The vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron sailed from Jibutl, French Somaliland, Dec. 15, after coaling there.

AN ARTILLERY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the annual report of the Secretary of War appears the following statement:

"It is quite obvious from the statement of the Chief of Artillery that the number of Artillerymen in the Service should be increased, but this does not, it seems to me, require that the Army as a body should be increased, but only that there should be a reduction in the other branches with a view to increasing the highly technical branch of the Artillery."

Here is a simple statement of a method for increasing the Artillery. It looks simple enough, but—there's the rub.

As it is a well known fact that the proportion of Cavalry to Infantry is much higher in our Army than in that of any European power, it is perhaps fair to assume that the Artillery will be given a substantial increase by the transfer of five regiments of Cavalry or the equivalent with a corresponding number of officers.

If the regiments are transferred bodily then those Cavalry officers who have spent the major part of their working lives in the Cavalry will be absolutely forced to draw away from the past and take up a new line of work which they neither care for nor understand. It is simply folly to presume that they do understand Artillery work for if they are good Cavalry officers now they certainly must have been spending their time on Cavalry work to the exclusion of such technical matter as Artillery. If, therefore, there is no option in the matter of transfer the injustice to all these good Cavalry officers will be irremediable.

Suppose that the matter of transfer is optional with the qualifying condition that some 250 Cavalry officers will be compelled to transfer. (It is believed that were the matter wholly optional not one in five hundred would choose to transfer.)

In this case those who had a good long "pull" would succeed in escaping the transfer and those Cavalry colonels who were to remain in the Cavalry would find the opportunity most favorable for getting rid of any obnoxious young gentlemen who happened to be in their regiments. The colonels who were forced to transfer would doubtless endeavor to bring with them the best officers of their regiments. Hence we should have everything—good, bad, indifferent, and absolutely worthless, but as variety is the very spice of life, we who are Artillerymen now could congratulate ourselves in the thought that there would be no monotony in the characteristics of our new found brothers in our highly technical branch.

We believe that these Cavalry officers must necessarily transfer with at least their relative rank at the date of transfer. Into our highly technical branch will come colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, 1st lieutenants, 2d lieutenants; some will be too old to learn; those not too old to learn will nevertheless always be Cavalrymen at heart and those obnoxious ones who are sent to us will be equally as obnoxious in the Artillery as they were in the Cavalry. We neither need nor want any of the classes above enumerated.

If the Artillery is not a technical branch why is the Artillery School at Fort Monroe maintained? Why have a torpedo school at Fort Totten? Why require candidates from the Army and civil life to take a special examination for a commission in the Artillery? Why require Artillery officers to take such a comprehensive and technical examination as is laid down in G.O. 81, 1904? Why appoint to the Artillery those cadets of the Military Academy who are graduated comparatively high in their classes?

If the Artillery is a technical branch we certainly do not want to put into it a body of men who on prima facie evidence are not technical men in the same sense as Artillerymen are technical men. There is a very old adage about a silk purse and a sow's ear, so it is equally true that you can not make an Artilleryman out of a Cavalryman by simply changing the color of his stripes. It is equally clear that the Artillery cannot be really benefited by a numerical increase when this is done at the expense of efficiency.

Besides there is now at the Military Academy a class of over a hundred young men only six months removed from graduation: they have been maintained there at the expense of the Government and now the Government is about to pronounce them unfit to receive the benefits that will accrue from an increase in the Artillery.

In the Artillery at present are graduates of the classes of 1899, 1900 and 1901 who in the past under the guise of legality have found themselves forced out of their rightful places by the influx of the volunteers. Those of the last named class are now nearing the top of the list of 2d lieutenants and are most assuredly expecting to benefit by any Artillery increase that may be made, but out of 250 Cavalry officers transferred there will be at least 175 who will rank them, and while this fact will delay but little the date of their first lieutenantancies, yet a captaincy will disappear into the dim and distant future.

For the younger officers who are still mentally vigorous there will be at least one recourse—resignation; and doubtless the qualities of honesty and integrity, without which they cannot be good officers, will aid them in civil life where only the fittest survive in the struggle for place.

In the wearing of the uniform of our country's Regular Army there is honor, but perhaps it may happen in the near future that in wearing the civilian clothes of a citizen of our country there is more profit.

AN ARTILLERYMAN.

USE OF TROOPS IN CIVIL DISORDERS.

Col. Edward E. Britton, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., delivered a highly interesting lecture at the 23d Regiment armory Dec. 12 before the officers and non-commissioned officers of that regiment, on "The Use of Troops in Civil Disorders, from the Legal and Tactical Standpoints." Colonel Britton said in part:

"When the military power is used, it is by authority of the people and for their purposes and protection. Therefore, let no soldier hesitate in the performance of his duty. The people—that is to say, the law-abiding people—are behind him. Grave situations have arisen in the past, and there is no guarantee that they will not in the future, when all civil authority becomes paralyzed. Then the military power is interposed to prevent anarchy, and by the exercise of summary methods, restores a condition which permits civil courts and functionaries

again to administer justice and the general public service to continue. This is called martial law.

"What the future will bring forth, no man knows; but when we contemplate the numbers and character of the immigration of the last few years, people whose own lives and those of their forefathers have been lived under the despotism of force, so that they reckon that nothing substantial can be achieved by themselves except through violence; whose enlightenment comes so often through the professional advanced Socialist or Anarchist agitators; with little or no conception of the underlying principles of American government; with the prospect of a radical or socialist political party, bound to grow in numbers and unity when the inevitable turn of the industrial and commercial wheel brings 'hard times' again to the surface; with the problems between organized labor and organized capital still to be settled; we cannot yet be confident that the millennium is at hand, when the wolves and jackals of society shall be as the lambs in the sheepfold."

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 14, 1904.

The usual good fellowship prevailed at this post on Thanksgiving day, and very good dinners graced the boards of the four companies gathered around them; St. Turkey of course holding the place of honor.

On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes had the pleasure of welcoming the bride, the wife of Capt. Joseph F. Janda. Major J. A. Irons, I.G., Northern Division, visited us on Tuesday and inspected the post schools.

The ladies of the post, with the assistance of Lieut. William L. Reed, battalion adjutant, are making grand preparations for the coming yuletide. The gymnasium will be suitably decorated and the spectacular Christmas tree, will, of course, be the chief attraction.

Battalion Sergt. Major Scott Wood, examined for post Q.M. sergeant last September, received the very high average of 90.8 per cent., which places him almost at the head of the list of eligibles.

The post school for enlisted men with an enrollment of thirty-two students, under the supervision of Lieut. W. L. Reed and instructors, Privates Owen F. Taylor, Wesley Kaine and G. L. Ireland is making very good progress. The school for non-commissioned officers having for instructor Capt. James W. Pickering, meets with general favor. The officers' school, Capt. Herschel Tupes instructor, has daily recitations. In the gymnasium we have Sergt. Sylvester Pools, who excels in physical work, and the hour's daily drill is of very great benefit to the command.

Orders from department headquarters direct that no more recruits from this and neighboring States be enlisted for this battalion, as the festive lumber jack makes a very poor soldier; also our friends the Canadian tourists from the back woods have been barred out as they had a habit of tarrying with us but a little while in the ranks and then skating quietly across the straits of St. Mary's to the old sod. Instead, we are receiving a steady stream of men from the Coast Artillery and the Cavalry regiments, as the 1st Infantry is noted among old soldiers as being of the right sort.

After a strenuous life of four days in the woods Capt. Herschel Tupes brought down the largest buck of the season.

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

The recess nominations which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 10, 1904, were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 8 and 12.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 12, 1904:

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Department.

Capt. George D. Dethon, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major, Dec. 5, 1904, vice Polhemus, retired.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. James P. Barney, 4th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1904, vice Roberts, 8th Cav., deceased.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Artillery Corps.

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Art. Corps, with rank from Oct. 29, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, Art. Corps, from the Artillery Corps to the Infantry arm, with rank from Oct. 29, 1901.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

The Military Secretary is advised by cablegram from Dec. 15, from the commanding general, Philippines Division, of the following deaths in the Philippine Islands, from Dec. 1 to 15, 1904:

Drowned, body recovered, Joseph Puehl, Co. M, 20th Inf., Dec. 2; Frederick C. Whitmarsh, Co. E, Signal Corps, Dec. 1.

Drowned, body not recovered, John W. Coleman, private, Hospital Corps, Dec. 2.

Bright's disease, William H. Sheehan, Co. C, 18th Inf., Dec. 2.

Sprue, William M. Opdycke, Co. A, 23d Inf., Dec. 13.

S.O. DEC. 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf.

Second Lieut. Criupulo Patajow, Philippine Scouts, relieved from duty at Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and to report to C.O., 1st Battalion Philippine Scouts, St. Louis, Mo., for duty with battalion.

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, from 2d Co. to 9th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Collins, from 9th Co. to 2d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, transferred from unassigned list to 9th Co., C.A., and will join that company.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Capt. Stephen M. Foote, A.C.; Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, A.C., recorder.

Capt. William Davis, jr., retired, relieved from duty at Ohio Normal University at Ada.

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

The following officers are assigned to duty with the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College: Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general; Capt. Edward T. Cole, 6th Inf., and Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E.

G.O. 186, DEC. 12, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the G.C.M. proceedings at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., of which Col. John W. Bubb, 12th Inf., was president, and Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, heretofore given in our columns. Captain Quinton was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. President Roosevelt, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, concurred in by the Acting Secretary

of War, commuted the sentence to a reduction of fifty-six files in military rank so that the name of Captain Quinton will hereafter appear on the lineal list of assistant surgeons next below that of 1st Lieut. Edward F. Geddings.

G.O. 184, DEC. 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes the boundaries of the military reservation of Fort Walla Walla, Washington, from surveys made under the direction of Major Frederick G. Hodgson, chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia.

G.O. 187, DEC. 13, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. All khaki clothing on hand at the Manila depot of the Quartermaster's Department will be carefully examined and all garments which are found to be actually unserviceable will be shipped to the San Francisco depot. All garments found serviceable will be retained at Manila for issue to troops serving in the Philippine Islands at one-half the regular price, to wit: Foot trousers, 59 cents per pair; mounted trousers, 67 cents per pair; coats, 82 cents each. Lists of the articles (by sizes) shipped, as well as those retained, will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General.

Such articles as show only a moderate degree of mildew, which does not materially affect the durability of the garment, will not be regarded as unserviceable.

II. So much of subdivision c, section 2, G.O. No. 123, W.D., July 13, 1904, as directs Co. L, 14th Inf., to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station on Dec. 31, 1904, is modified so as to direct this movement to be deferred until April 1, 1905.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 188, DEC. 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes the boundaries of certain tracts of public land in the Philippine Islands, relating to the military reservation at Los Banos, Laguna.

CIR. 54, DEC. 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Treasury Department, Dec. 8, 1904.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 6, 1904, replying to the exceptions contained in mine of Oct. 20, respecting a claim of the Monterey Gas and Electric Company for constructing a telephone line per verbal contract, which was settled and allowed by the Auditor for the War Department in his certificate No. 26794, dated June 14, 1904.

You give no exact date when the verbal agreement between Major E. H. Plummer, the constructing quartermaster, and the company was made, nor when the work was performed. In the absence of Major Plummer, the information could probably have been obtained from the electric company, but I note your quotation from a letter of said company of date April 8, 1904, that (inter alia) "It has been seventeen months since this work was performed * * *", from which I conclude the work was performed on a date to entitle the claim to be charged against the proper appropriation for the fiscal year 1903, if otherwise correct.

I also note the list of materials which you give as having been furnished by the company in the construction. All this information should have appeared with the voucher.

When a claim has its foundation in a verbal contract, it is of the highest importance that the voucher in payment should fully disclose what is being paid for, so as to prevent the duplication of charges and additional claims.

I have repeatedly directed the attention of different officers of the War Department that Sec. 3744, Rev. Stat., requires that all executory contracts in that department must be in writing and signed at the end thereof by both contracting parties, and that the Supreme Court holds that contracts attempted to be entered into ignoring these requisites are utterly void as contracts.

If the making of such oral or informal contracts is persisted in, in disregard of the law and the decisions of the courts and of my frequent admonitions, it will necessarily result in disallowances of credits in cases where I am unable to liquidate the proper amounts to be paid, as I am not justified in taking the amount thus informally agreed upon as the amount to be paid.

I am not in a position to settle and pass unliquidated claims. I trust this will prove a sufficient warning for the future. The law, supra, must be complied with or officers violating must take the risk of having a disallowance made in their future credits.

A copy of this letter will be sent to the Secretary of War for his information, and with the hope that he will by appropriate means see to it that the law in his department be enforced as regards the execution of executory contracts for supplies or services in the future.

The account is returned to the files of the Auditor, no revision being deemed necessary at this time.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL, Comptroller.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 18, NOV. 30, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

In post schools for enlisted men theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers of artillery, other than that prescribed in G.O. No. 141, W.D., c.s., and G.O. No. 71, 1903, A.G.O., will not be required, and G.O. No. 17, c.s., Atlantic Division, is modified accordingly.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Col., A.A.G., A.G.

CIRCULAR 11, DEC. 5, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes a memorandum report on request of commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for decision regarding a certificate of proficiency from the school of non-commissioned officers and select privates at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

The general staff decided as follows: "Officers having supervision of battalion and squadron schools for non-commissioned officers will issue certificates of proficiency in a manner similar to that prescribed for officers in the garrison schools, and a report showing those to whom such certificates have been given will be forwarded to the Division Commander within ten days after the close of the school term."

G.O. 60, DEC. 7, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 5th Battery, F.A., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect Dec. 27, and will immediately proceed to the camp on the reservation assigned to artillery troops and report for duty to the senior artillery officer present.

The 24th and 25th Batteries, F.A., will upon arrival at the camp on the Presidio reservation assigned them, be organized, together with the 5th Battery, F.A., temporarily as a battalion, under the command of the senior artillery officer present.

The battalion of Field Artillery, consisting of the batteries above named, will, on morning of Dec. 31, march to the Folsom street dock, arriving there not later than nine o'clock, a.m., prepared to embark for Manila, P.I., on the Army transport Thomas, to sail Dec. 31.

G.O. 21, DEC. 7, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes a list of expert riflemen, with their scores, who qualified during the year 1904 in the Department of Dakota.

CIR. 26, NOV. 25, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Directs a study of the regulations regarding the payment of enlisted men.—(1343-1369 A.R., 1904, inclusive), by all officers of this department, and a strict compliance with the applicable provisions thereof upon all officers having to do with the monthly payment of troops at posts paid by express. A number of instructions relative to payments are also given.

G.O. 50, DEC. 8, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Gives instructions relative to the discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of enlisted men of so much of the 8th Cavalry as is serving in this Department and of the 6th Infantry.

G.O. 37, NOV. 29, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.
So much of G.O. No. 22, Northern Division, Aug. 22, 1904, as directs the band, 6th Inf., now at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., to return to its proper station upon completion of one month's tour of duty, is amended so as to direct that it return to its station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Dec. 3, 1904, under charge of 1st Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf., who will stand relieved from further duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on that date.

G.O. 29, DEC. 5, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Officers who are temporarily detached from their proper posts or stations, or who are at detached posts, when practicable, will be required to take the examinations on the dates previously prescribed, and, if they pass satisfactorily, certificates of proficiency will be given.
The Division Commander will order examining boards to the stations of these officers, or will order the officers to other posts for examination. Timely requests will be made to these headquarters by those concerned, for such orders.

When, in the opinion of the Division Commander, it is not practicable to have these officers take the prescribed examinations, they will pursue the course of study when it is next regularly taken up in the Garrison School.

G.O. 19, DEC. 6, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated Dec. 2, 1904, the following regulation for Battalion and Squadron Schools for Non-Commissioned Officers, established under the provisions of Par. 5, G.O. No. 115, c.s., W.D., is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Certificates of proficiency will be issued to non-commissioned officers in a manner similar to the issuance to officers in the garrison schools. Upon the recommendation of company commanders, approved by the battalion or squadron commander, such certificates may be revoked and the subject or subjects repeated at the next opportunity.

By command of Major General Sumner:
HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 43, NOV. 25, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
This order revokes G.O. No. 30, series of 1903, these headquarters, and issues new instructions to govern theoretical instruction, drill and other military exercises during the current year and until further orders.

The attention of post commanders is called to the General Regulations in Part V, General Orders, No. 14, current series, Southwestern Division, and to the report called for in Paragraph 27 of that order.

Upon receipt of this order post commanders will draw up a schedule for the progressive instruction of their commands for the coming drill season. This schedule will include all the requirements of this order, and after careful preparation, and before March 1, 1905, will be submitted to the department commander for approval. After such approval it will not be departed from except by permission of the same or higher authority.

G.O. 15, NOV. 29, 1904, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO.
Publishes a description of "light marching order" for troops serving in this District taken from the requirements of G.O. No. 132 of 1902, A.G.O., and G.O. No. 17, c.s., Department of the East, modified to meet the conditions existing in Porto Rico.

G.O. 25, NOV. 1, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
With the acquiescence of the permanent department commander, and on account of his inability to provide for the support of his family, thereby working hardship on innocent persons, so much of the sentence promulgated in G.O. No. 23, c.s., these headquarters, in the case of 2d Lieut. W. G. Cooper, Philippine Scouts, as relates to forfeiture of pay is mitigated to seventy-five dollars per month for the remainder of the period named therein.
By order of Colonel Reade:
JOHN V. WHITE, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 35, NOV. 1, 1904, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The following named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the Annual Athletic Meet for this department, to be held at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Nov. 15, 17 and 18, 1904:

Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., officer in charge; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf., adjutant, Q.M. and O.O.; 1st Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf., statistical officer; Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., inspector; Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., assistant inspector; Capt. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., assistant inspector; Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 15th Inf., assistant inspector; 1st Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., starter; Major Herbert M. Lord, paymaster, judge; 1st Lieut. John A. Clark, Asst. Surg., judge; 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., A.D.C.; judge; Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., time keeper; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf., time keeper; 1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., time keeper.

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for seven days is granted Major James A. Irons, General Staff, (Nov. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Horace M. Reeve, General Staff, now in Washington on sick leave, is assigned to temporary duty in the 2d Division of the General Staff for a period of one month from Dec. 14, 1904. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Michigan, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Thomas, Ky., and make the annual inspection of those posts. (Dec. 8, D. Lakes.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, A.A.G., is extended to include Jan. 1, 1905. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M., from duty as assistant to the chief Q.M., Philippines Division, in charge of quartermaster's shops, and will proceed to Zamboanga, P.I., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Crosby, Fort Robinson, Neb., will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for temporary duty, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John Lyons. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George W. Mack, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and found not guilty of disobedience of orders, and guilty of defying the authority of an officer, and making replies to an officer in a loud and insubordinate manner, was sentenced "To forfeit to the United States \$10.00 per month of his pay for a period of six months, and to be confined to the limits of the military reservation where he may be serving for the same period, and to be reprimanded in orders." General Lee in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case no plea to the second charge is recorded; there is no doubt, however, but that a plea of 'not guilty' was intended under that charge. While in no degree condoning the offense committed by the accused, which was rendered the more aggravated by his long service, it appears to the reviewing authority that, had the accusing officer acted with the care and discretion that should always characterize the actions of an officer, he would not have precipitated the conditions that resulted in this trial. A reprimand in orders is, by custom of the service, imposed by general courts-martial upon commissioned officers only. So much of the sentence in this case, therefore, as provides for a reprimand, is not approved. The remainder of the sentence is approved but that portion awarding confinement to the limits of the reservation is remitted. As mitigated the sentence will

be duly executed. Sergeant Mack will be released from arrest." (Dec. 6, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Scott Wood (appointed Dec. 14, 1904, from battalion sergeant major, 1st Inf.), now at Fort Brady, Mich., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Max E. Riepe will be relieved from further duty in the Philippine Division and sent to San Francisco for orders. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William R. Kuhlman, Fort Dade, Fla., will be discharged from the Army by the C.O. of his station. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William J. Cobb (appointed Dec. 10, 1904, from sergeant, 56th Co., C.A.), Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Denard L. Parsons (appointed Dec. 10, 1904, from sergeant of Infantry, general recruiting service), recruiting station, Alinsworth Block, Third and Oak streets, Portland, Oregon, will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frank Gortz (appointed Dec. 10, 1904, from sergeant, 97th Co., C.A.), Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George Thompson (appointed Dec. 10, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 10th Co., C.A.), the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Garrett O'Reilly, will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick E. O'Brien, having relinquished the unexpired part of furlough granted him, will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted Major Francis J. Ives, surg. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of assistant surgeons and contract surgeons are ordered: 1st Lieut. William W. Reno when his services at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are no longer needed will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. Contract Surg. S. Chase de Kraft will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to the C.O., Philippine Scouts, for duty with that command, to relieve 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, who will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Isaac W. Brewer, is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg., from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Manila, Luzon, for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 28, D. Mindanao.)

Contract Dental Surg. Julien R. Bernheim, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Nov. 3, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Isaac W. Brewer, Fort Huachuca, is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Charles F. Kuhn, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty. (Oct. 18, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Julius A. Escobar, from further duty at Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, P.I., to Tubig, Samar, for duty with the 38th Co., Philippine Scouts. (Oct. 17, D. Visayas.)

Contract Surg. Julius M. Purnell, will proceed to Camp Warwick, Cebu, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Clarence A. Warwick, who will proceed to Camp Gandara, Samar, P.I., for duty with his company, relieving Contract Surg. Egerton T. Wilson, who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Manila. (Oct. 17, D. Visayas.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbot, asst. surg., from duty at Malate Barracks, Manila, to Santo Tomas, Batangas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., who will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, for duty. (Oct. 26, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Melville A. Hays, is extended one month. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., is extended one month. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. George I. Gunkel, having reported, is assigned to duty at Camp Marahul, Mindanao. (Oct. 17, D. Mindanao.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. Wells is assigned to duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao. (Oct. 17, D. Mindanao.)

Sergt. (First Class) Archibald Robbins, H.C., to Calamba, Laguna, relieving Sergt. (First Class) Le Gare J. Le Mar, H.C., who will proceed to Baliuag, Bulacan, for duty, relieving Sergt. (First Class) Joseph C. Merry, H.C., who will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. Sergt. (First Class) Charles T. Leobenstien, H.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Nov. 5, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. (First Class) Thomas Robinson, H.C., from further duty at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, to duty at Camp Gandara, Samar. (Oct. 15, D. Visayas.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. William P. Banta, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty as surgeon of the U.S. Army transport Sheridan during the next voyage of that transport to the Philippine Islands, relieving 1st Lieut. Matthew A. De Laney, asst. surg., of that duty. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Banta will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Division for duty. Lieutenant De Laney upon being relieved by Lieutenant Banta will repair to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty as assistant to the attending surgeon. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the fourth meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held at Panama, Jan. 3 to 6, 1905, and upon the adjournment of the congress will rejoin their proper stations: Col. William C. Gorgas, asst. surg. general; Major Louis A. La Garde, surg. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held in Havana, Cuba, Jan. 9 to 13, 1905. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 1, 1904, is granted Major Thomas U. Raymond, Surg., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. (Nov. 29, N.D.)

Contract Surgeon Archibald M. Wilkins will report to the C.O. Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon Alwin M. Guitard, U.S.A., who will return to the status of leave. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Sergeant First Class Robert R. Brooks, H.C., Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to relieve Sergeant First Class Benjamin T. Halkes, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Sick leave for four months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Bruce Foulkes. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. George B. Tuttle, is extended to include Dec. 29, 1904. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Jan. 2, 1905, is granted Major Charles B. Ewing, surg., Columbus Barracks. (Dec. 9, D. Lakes.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major William B. Rochester, Jr., from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Manila on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 1, 1905. Major Timothy D. Keleher, from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Rochester in that division, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 16, is granted Major G. F. Downey, paymaster. (Dec. 2, D. Cal.)

Capt. Preston Brown, paymaster, is granted leave for

fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 19, 1904. (Dec. 1, D.G.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., is assigned to duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, in the office of Capt. Charles Keller, C.E. (Oct. 17, D. Mindanao.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 282, W.D., Dec. 1, 1904, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roecker, is revoked. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roecker, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., when relieved by Ord. Sergt. Patrick Fitzgerald, will be sent to Manila, on the first available transport. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician William T. Peyton, Signal Corps, will proceed from Denver, Col., to Seattle, Wash., reporting to the C.O., cable ship Burnside for duty. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph Smith, Co. E, Signal Corps, having been tried by G.C.M. at Manila, and found guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct at quarters and breaking arrest, was sentenced "To forfeit \$40 of his pay now due or to become due." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. (Oct. 25, D. Luzon.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Second Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav., is granted sick leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10. (Dec. 6, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Dec. 7, D. Cal.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Vet. R. Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (Dec. 5, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Major Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect March 1, 1905, and will then join his regiment. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Thomas Connolly, 7th Cav., from further duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John T. Sayles, 8th Cav., is extended two months and five days. (Nov. 30, N.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect, on or about Dec. 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (Dec. 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., from further duty with the 119th Co., C.A., Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Mackenzie, Wy. (Dec. 2, N.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. James W. Deval, 12th Cav., from duty at Santo Tomas, Batangas, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Nov. 4, D. Luzon.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The following named officers will on Nov. 3 be sent to join the station set after their respective names: 2d Lieut. Harry S. Berry, 13th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; 2d Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Oct. 31, D. Luzon.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LERO.

Second Lieut. Edmund L. Lane, 14th Cav., from temporary duty at Fort Picket, Mindanao, and will rejoin his proper station, Malabang, Mindanao. (Oct. 31, D. Min.)

Capt. C. E. Drake, 14th Cav., will report to Manila, for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 20, D. Min.)

Leave from Dec. 20, 1904, to and including March 20, 1905, is granted Chaplain John C. Granville, 14th Cav. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

The resignation by Chaplain John C. Granville, 14th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect March 20, 1905. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav. (Dec. 7, At. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services are no longer required in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, is granted Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav. (Dec. 5, N.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. C. R. Norton, 15th Cav. (Dec. 13, D.E.)

Squadron Sergeant Major Montie J. Robb, 15th Cav., having been tried by a G.C.M., convened at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and found guilty of absence without leave, and not guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To forfeit six (6) dollars of his pay now due or to become due." The sentence is approved, but in view of the past excellent service of this soldier and the fact shown in evidence that he endeavored to obtain the necessary pass without success before leaving the post the sentence is remitted. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery.

Capt. William Forse is transferred from the 34th Co., C.A., to the 33d Co., C.A., and will join the company to which he is transferred. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Rogers F. Gardner from the 33d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell from the 33d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Mitchell will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of the Columbia, for duty on his staff. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., is detailed as an additional member of the Artillery Board at Fort Monroe, Va. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, A.C. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alden Trotter, A.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 19, Pac. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, A.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles H. Hunter, A.C. (Nov. 19, Pac. D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Bryson, A.C. (Dec. 12, D. E.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Dec. 20, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, A.C., recruiting officer. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Dec. 6, D. Cal.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1904, is granted Capt. John K. Cree, A.C. (Dec. 14, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Fox Conner, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)
 Leave from Dec. 22, 1904, to Jan. 7, 1905, inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, A.C. (Dec. 14, W.D.)
 The leave granted Capt. W. W. Hamilton, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 15, At. Div.)
 First Lieut. Roger O. Mason, A.C., is granted leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904. (Dec. 1, D.G.)
 Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Apple, A.C., Fort D. A. Russell. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The C.O., Fort Wayne, Mich., will send a detachment of thirty-six enlisted men (old soldiers and especially selected men from the entire command), under charge of 1st Lieut. Brady G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., to Canton, O., to act as guard over the tomb of the late President McKinley at Westlawn Cemetery, relieving the detachment now stationed thereat, which will return to its proper station at Fort Wayne. The time of this movement will be so regulated that the detachment will arrive at Westlawn Cemetery Dec. 15. (Dec. 2, D. Lakes.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., is extended 20 days. (Nov. 28, D. Col.)
 Musician Albert C. Webb, Co. E, 2d Inf., having made the highest score of any competitor of the Regiment at the Division competition for the target year 1904, is awarded the Regimental medal, to have and to hold the same until the next annual competition, unless sooner separated from the regiment. (Dec. 6, 2d Inf.)
 Leave for seventeen days, to take effect on Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Col. (Dec. 2, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Hewitt, 4th Inf., will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (Oct. 31, D. Luzon.)
 Under the provisions of Par. 239, A.R., 1904, 1st Lieut. W. S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., having served his tour as battalion adjutant, is relieved, and upon the recommendation of the C.O., 3d Battalion, 1st Lieut. J. K. Partello, 5th Inf., is appointed battalion adjutant, vice Sinclair. Lieutenant Sinclair is assigned to Co. L, 5th Inf. (Dec. 8, 5th Inf.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect about Dec. 26, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. E. A. Brown, 5th Inf. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect as soon as relieved at St. Louis, is granted 1st Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, for duty. (Nov. 29, N.D.)
 Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Page, jr., 6th Inf., Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo. (Dec. 5, N.D.)
 Leave for twenty-six days, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 5, D. Mo.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. W. S. McBrown, 7th Inf., from Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 25, D. Luzon.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1904, is granted Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. (Dec. 8, N. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Capt. George H. Patten, 14th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.A.G., president of an Army retiring board at the War Department, Washington, D.C. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., is granted leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904. (Dec. 5, D.G.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, adjutant, 17th Inf., now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, 1st Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 26, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. E. H. Wagner, 17th Inf., now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 25, D. Min.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 18th Inf., is transferred to the 12th Inf., and will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Nets D. Anderson, 19th Inf. (Nov. 25, D. Col.)

Captain Charles H. Muir was on Dec. 12 transferred from Co. G to Co. K, vice Croft transferred to 19th Inf., and Capt. Harris L. Roberts, unassigned, assigned to Co. G, vice Muir transferred.

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The following changes of station of battalion adjutants of the 23d Infantry are ordered to take effect: 1st Lieut. W. T. Merry from Camp Vicars to Parang; 1st Lieut. I. A. Saxton from Parang to Camp Vicars. (Oct. 27, D. Min.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (Nov. 30, N.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted Capt. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 5, D. Mo.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th Inf., St. Louis, Mo. (Nov. 21, N.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Stevenson, 29th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Dec. 10, 1904. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Stevenson, 29th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 5, D. Colo.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Crook, Neb. (Dec. 6, N.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Second Lieut. A. Moreno, U.S. Inf., recently appointed, will remain on duty at Post of San Juan, P.R., until further orders. 1st Lieut. Frank C. Wood, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is relieved, and 2d Lieut. A. Moreno, U.S. Inf., is announced as adjutant general of the District of Porto Rico. (Nov. 30, D.P.R.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to his proper station, Aparri, Cagayan, and assume command. (Oct. 31, D. Luzon.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Wesley King, Philippine Scouts, St. Louis, Mo. (Nov. 28, N.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Wallace, Union, Nov. 10, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. John J. Joriman, 2d Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles J. Stevens, commissary, 2d Cav.; Capt. William F. Clark, Q.M., 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav. (Nov. 2, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp McGrath, Batangas, Nov. 10, 1904, to examine officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William A. Powell, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 12th Cav., recorder. (Nov. 2, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Nov. 10, 1904, to examine officers for promotion. Detail: Major William D. Crosby, surg.; Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav.; Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Louis R. Ball, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., recorder. (Nov. 2, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Strong, Mass., Dec. 19, 1904, to examine enlisted men of the 120th Co., C.A. (torpedo company), for gunners. Detail for the board: Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, A.C.; Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, jr., A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C. (Dec. 9, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Dec. 19, to examine enlisted men of the 57th Co., C.A. (torpedo company), for gunners. Detail for the board: Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, A.C.; Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, A.C. (Dec. 9, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Rufus Walter, Co. E, 8th Inf., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Johnson, battalion adjutant, 8th Inf. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Banks, Mass., Dec. 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major Fred Weber, senior grade, A.C., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. J. F. Howell, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 19, to examine enlisted men of the 58th Co., C.A. (torpedo company), for gunners. Detail for the board: 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stoppard, jr., 1st Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, 1st Lieut. James H. Bryson, A.C. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Monday, Dec. 19, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Major Harry Cohen, 5th Inf., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.; Capt. Robert Field, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. J. Mudgett, 5th Inf. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers, having reported at these headquarters en route to join regiment, will be sent to join the station set after their respective names: Second Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., Lipa, Batangas; 2d Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila, for temporary duty; 2d Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav., Santo Tomas, Batangas. (Oct. 31, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Robert W. Reynolds and George A. F. Trumbo, 13th Cav., now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will report to Major William D. Crosby, surg., president of the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. (Nov. 2, D. Luzon.)

The following named officers are relieved from further duty with the Jefferson Guard in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to join their proper stations: Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf. (Dec. 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Taylor M. Regan, 12th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will report to Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., president of the board, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 2, D. Luzon.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. William Cassidy, Co. I, 21st Inf.; Sergt. Charles R. Owen, 30th Co., C.A. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

Sergeant Major Charles F. Davis, 10th Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf.; Capt. Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf.; Capt. Hudson T. Patten, A.C.; 1st Lieut. James G. Hannan, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James B. Henry, jr., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carr W. Waller, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Chase Foster, 21st Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD.—At San Francisco.
 BURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle, Nov. 23.
 CROOK.—At San Francisco.
 DIX.—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 16 for Manila.
 INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.
 KILPATRICK.—At New York.
 LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.
 LOGAN.—Sailed from San Francisco, Dec. 2, for Manila.
 McCLELLAN.—At New York.
 SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.
 SHERIDAN.—Sailed from Manila Nov. 15 for San Francisco.
 SHERMAN.—Arrived at Manila Nov. 30.
 SUMNER.—Arrived at New York Dec. 12.
 THOMAS.—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 15. To sail for Manila Dec. 31.
 WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1904.

With the close of the football season there always comes a lull, due to the all-important preparations for the ordeal of examination. After a very quiet fortnight, a stir of interest was created last week by the visits of distinguished foreigners to the post on Friday and Saturday.

It is unusual, even in summer, to have reviews on two successive days. Not since the visit of Prince Henry, of Prussia, several years ago, have the snow-covered plains been the field of military evolutions in honor of a distinguished foreign guest. On Friday, at about 1:30 p.m., the General Meigs, gayly decorated with American and German flags, landed at the south wharf. Drawn up in line on the roads opposite the ferry entrance was the detachment of Cavalry, while the superintendent and his staff went to meet at the wharf Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Grant, and the German officers who had just returned from Washington, where they had attended the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. A reception was held at Memorial Hall, the various public buildings were visited, and the visitors reviewed the battalion of cadets at 3 p.m. In its way the scene was fully as picturesque with its background of white, as is a review in June, if not as comfortable for spectators and participants.

The party, which left at about 4:45, was composed of the following members: Gen. Fred. D. Grant, Lieut. Gen. Alfred von Lowenfeldt and aide, Major Ernest von Schmadow, and Major Otto von Etzel, of the German army; Col. E. A. Garlington, F. A. Smith, H. O. S. Helstand and E. E. Dravo; Majors G. S. Bingham, E. M. Weaver and Albert Todd, Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. J. W. Pullman.

On Saturday, by special train over the West Shore road, there arrived at about noon Prince Fushimi, of Japan, accompanied by the following: Major Mihara,

his military aide-de-camp; Mr. Sato, chamberlain of his household, and Count Tarashuna, First Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Colonel Symona, Chief of the President's Military Staff, and Col. Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President, and also a member of this staff, served as the official Federal escort of the Prince and his party. The visitors were met by the Superintendent and his staff, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the officers of the post were then presented to the members of the party in Memorial Hall. The visitors arrived in time to see the cadets at dinner in the mess hall. Much interest was shown in the culinary department, the Prince having had the opportunity of seeing this in working order. A luncheon at General Mills's followed and then the visitors, at 2 p.m., witnessed review and subsequently gymnastic exercises at the gymnasium and an exhibition ride in the hall, leaving at 4 p.m. An incipient blizzard had set in shortly after noon, and the Point was not as attractive out of doors as on the previous day.

Sunday dawned fair and clear, and an appreciative congregation gathered in Memorial Hall at the morning service at which Bishop Brent, of Manila, preached an eloquent sermon on "Liberty."

Dr. Canfield lectured in Memorial Hall last Thursday, before the members of the first class—subject "Roman Civilization."

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Woodruff entertained the Reading Club, "The History and Government of Venice" was the title of the paper read.

Major J. C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., Mrs. J. L. Thompson, Rock Island Arsenal, B. W. Wilde, Hazleton, Pa., have been among the recent visitors at the post registered at the hotel.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 12, 1904.

The new horse-shoeing shop, for the use of the students in the school of farriers and horse-shoers, has been practically completed and turned over for use. Some few minor parts, such as the hanging of doors, etc., are not finished, but will require but a few days to complete. The building is of stone and rectangular in shape, the forges, twenty in number, each with its complete equipment, dividing the building into halves, arranged in two lines down the center, with a long work bench dividing them. Between each set of two forges is a locker for tools, clothes, etc. The forges are connected overhead, in groups of four, with five central flues, for the purpose of carrying off smoke and cinders. The array of pipes is in consequence very imposing. Each forge is furnished with a patent blower so that the draft may be made to order. The entire equipment is as modern as it is possible to make it. Twenty men may be accommodated at the forges at one time and twenty-four horses may be worked upon at the same time without any inconvenience.

Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., is the director of the school, with Dr. E. A. Dowd as instructor in horse-shoeing. Major Granger Adams, Field Art., is at present located in the Hotel Wellington, Seventh avenue, New York city, and has been granted an extension of twenty days to his original leave. There is sickness in his family.

While engaged in target practice on the reservation on Wednesday morning, the 7th Field Battery set fire to the grass. The object of the battery to extinguish the flames were unavailing, so help was sent from the artillery garrison, and the flames extinguished, but not until well into the afternoon. The practical work on the new drill, which this battery has been engaged in from early in the summer, is about drawing to a close for this season at least, but a few more days remaining. The drill regulations board, which has been at this post for the past five months, will leave some time this month for Washington, where it will continue its work on the preparation of new artillery drill regulations. The first part of the school course will be finished on the 20th of this month, when a large number of officers will take advantage of the holiday season to repair to their homes for different periods. The next course of study will begin on Jan. 10.

The 9th Cavalry Band gave the second evening concert of the winter season in the post gymnasium on Tuesday evening. A program of five numbers was enjoyed by a large audience.

A shooting affray occurred in Junction City on Friday night about midnight, in a disreputable portion of the city, as a result of which one man, Private Phillips, of Troop B, 9th Cav., a negro, lies at the point of death in the post hospital, and Private Needli, of Troop C, 11th Cav., is an inmate of the same institution, with a bullet through his ankle. The man who did the shooting, now in jail in Junction City, is a member of Troop I, 8th Cav., and is on his first enlistment. From what can be learned the shooting was occasioned by the presence of the negro trooper in a place frequented by whites only, and was a matter of race prejudice. To prevent a possible gathering of unruly spirits, as a result of the shooting, the commanding officer directed that no passes be given for an hour later than 9:30 p.m., and that the guard on the street cars allow no one to board them in the post unless having a pass. For the first time in many years the garrison is now hearing tattoo roll call, as an order to that effect has been put in force until troublesome times have past. It is probable that these stringent rules will only remain in force a few days.

After Dec. 15 all dogs on the reservation without collars and tags attached will be destroyed by the provost. All persons wishing to keep dogs must make application to the adjutant. A large number of mongrel dogs running about the post and reservation has made such an order almost a necessity.

Capt. E. M. Leary and John T. Haines, 11th Cav., narrowly escaped drowning while duck hunting on the Republican river on Tuesday of last week. They were descending the river in a boat, after a successful day's sport, and when in the vicinity of the Washington street bridge, in the outskirts of Junction City, their boat upset in the middle of the stream. They managed to secure a hold upon the upturned boat, and after hard work floated themselves to the southern bank and made their way to the city pumping station. Both were considerably exhausted and badly chilled. Each lost an expensive shotgun and other impedimenta, besides their big bags of game. Efforts have been made to recover the guns, but without success.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 12, 1904.

The hop Friday evening, Dec. 2, was a lively one. A large crowd of Cheyenne people came out and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the evening. Last Monday the reading club met at Mrs. Blunt's. Mrs. Farnum read "Bred in the Bone" by Thomas Nelson Page. Thursday Mrs. Myer gave a luncheon of eight covers.

Company K arrived from Fort Niobrara at midnight Thursday.

Friday evening Mrs. Edgar Myer entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Snyder. Captain Longan has returned from leave.

Saturday evening the entertainment at post hall consisted of stereopticon views of Yellowstone Park. The attendance was large and the pictures beautiful. Sunday evening "The Life of Christ" was illustrated by moving pictures. The chaplain spends much time and trouble getting up these entertainments, and he is also an energetic worker in the enlisted men's school.

Mrs. Farnum and Mrs. Blunt will spend a number of days in Denver for Christmas shopping.

Captain Scott and Lieutenants Myer and Farnum went coyote hunting Sunday and "bagged" one coyote. Coyotes are about the only things there are to hunt here and they seem scarce.

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Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, has, at the request of the Secretary, addressed to that official a long memorandum setting forth his views on the question of titles of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department. The memorandum of Admiral Harris is one of several which have reached the Secretary and which will be considered by the Attorney General in the preparation of his opinion as to the legality of giving to chiefs of bureaus the title of rear admiral.

In accordance with a recommendation of the First Division of the General Staff of the Army, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has directed that in the future all orders amending Army Regulations be issued only on the fifteenth of the month and that the order be printed only on one side of the page in order that officers may paste the amendments in the book of regulations.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904.

BURDENS OF NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

In connection with the fact that the estimates for the United States Navy for the fiscal year of 1906 are the largest ever presented, it is interesting to observe that our annual naval expenditure has trebled within the last twelve years, while England's has only doubled. England, however, is spending about \$200,000,000 a year on her Navy, while we are spending only about half that sum on ours. These figures afford a striking illustration of the burden of naval expenditure, but a better one is found in the case of Germany, whose definite policy, adopted in 1900, provides for an expenditure of \$460,000,000 in the twenty years ensuing. With France, Italy, Russia, Japan and Austria there has been a steady increase in naval expenditures, less in volume than in the case of the three first-named countries, but still burdensome to the people and large enough to show that with maritime countries the costliest problem of our times is the development and maintenance of sea-power. In the United States this burden is more apparent than real. The naval expenditure, large as it is in the aggregate, is but little if any more than one dollar per capita of population, and on a recent appeal to the people they voted overwhelmingly for continued naval expansion along the lines on which it is now advancing. The Navy is the embodiment of a national aspiration. It represents a national sentiment and its material greatness is no more impressive than the fact that it has the unqualified support, both moral and financial, of the American people.

With other countries of less generous resources, the case is different. Their people feel keenly the burden of taxation required for their expanding fleets. The British people foot the bills uncomplainingly, for they realize that, as Tennyson warned them, "England's fleet is her all in all." But in the countries of continental Europe the taxpayer is asking whether the limit of levies for naval purposes has not been reached. There are signs that France is reluctant to increase her naval budget, that Italy may shortly curtail her construction program, that Austria has halted hers and that the colossal twenty-year project of Germany is bearing heavily upon her resources. As for Russia, her tragic losses in the Far East mean that she must for several years be assigned to a considerably lower place on the comparative list of naval powers than she occupied twelve months ago, while Japan, though her ship losses have been almost trivial as against those of her antagonist, will probably come out of the war to confront a necessity of rebuilding and greatly enlarging her fleet if she is to retain her naval prestige.

If sea power is to be the dominant force in determining the world policies of the future, as experts like Mahan and Brassey believe, it is quite possible that the conditions here briefly described may presently lead to important changes in the relations of the great maritime powers. Apart from the limited agreement between England and Japan, and the agreement between France and Russia, there is hardly an international alliance in existence today which affords a safe margin of consideration for the changed conditions which, since it was negotiated, have arisen in world politics. The Anglo-Japanese and the Franco-Russian agreements are makeshifts adopted with special reference to the war which has since arisen in Manchuria. The Triple Alliance, at once the most massive and the most incongruous combination in European politics, is in imminent danger of nullification because of the increasing friction between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Moreover, it is imperilled by the fact that in the event of war between Germany and France it might virtually debar France from the support which she would probably expect from Russia under her more recent alliance with that nation. All the countries named above are maritime nations with strong navies. All are colonizers and all are more or less interested in the important questions which are bound to arise from the war in the Far East. No two or three of them are bound together in an alliance which is securely based on a community of interest. Consequently, when the next great shakeup occurs in Old World affairs, whether it be a rush for commercial opportunity in the Orient, an attempt to disrupt the Austro-Hungarian union after the death of Franz Joseph, a Russian advance upon India or a scheme to absorb Holland and Denmark into the German Empire, the present alliances and treaties will be cast to the winds whenever an advantage can be gained by so doing.

We are met, however, by a proposal of an alliance of another sort—one for which there would at least be a substantial basis of common interest in morals, traditions, laws, language, and ideals of national policy. It is this, namely, that the United States and Great Britain shall enter into a naval coalition whereby each shall distribute its fleets so as to lighten, as far as possible, the labors of the other in all matters involving their mutual interest. This proposition is contained in an article on "British and American Naval Expenditures," in the North

American Review, by Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, of the British Navy, in which he holds that simply as a business arrangement a naval coalition between the United States and Great Britain would be a profitable thing for both nations. Lieutenant Bellairs discusses the question largely from the business standpoint. He frankly acknowledges that the proposed arrangement would be enormously helpful to the British Empire, both for defensive and commercial purposes, but he contends that it would be equally valuable to the United States. "America's path," says Lieutenant Bellairs, "is beset by great dangers, and the disadvantages of waging war both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific are palpable. Co-operation between her fleets can at present only be effected by a transfer like the 'Oregon's' famous voyage of 15,000 miles in fifty-nine days. Apparently, American expansion is even less acceptable to Europe than that of the British Empire, owing to the high protective tariff and monopoly of the coasting-trade favored by the United States. * * * The fact that it is in their strategical aspects that naval coalitions are to be feared is of especial importance in the case of a Power circumstanced as is the United States, with her Pacific and Atlantic fleets separated by the coast line of a whole continent. In the disposition of her fleets the United States could not, under existing conditions, neglect to watch the actions of neutrals. An understanding with Great Britain would be of the utmost value in conferring strategic freedom, for it would enable the United States to apply the first principles of war and concentrate her fleets at the decisive points. Fortified by such an agreement, it ought not again to be necessary to send a telegram to an admiral, as was done to Admiral Sampson, saying: 'The matter is left in your discretion, except that the United States armored vessels must not be risked.'"

Lieutenant Bellairs warns the United States that it must abandon the notion that it should be prepared to meet only one power, and be ready, if need be, to face a combination of powers. "There is a strategy in diplomacy as well as in war which is known as 'the double objective,' he continues, "and it is so called from the fact that, until the eve of striking the blow, little is known to the victim from which of two directions it will come. Napoleon played it off successfully up to a point, in connection with his schemes for the invasion of England. The Emperor William dangles Great Britain so persistently before his Parliament, when pleading for the navy, as to prompt the suspicion that the real objective may be America. The whole scheme falls to the ground if the United States and Great Britain are united. Now neither of the two nations can hope to command the sea, against the rest of the world, in all the coming years; and ominous protests, on the part of certain politicians in America and a section of the Liberal party in Great Britain, against naval expenditure, are already being heard, in spite of the fact that several European navies reach their maximum expansion in 1908. The titanic task which is beyond their powers singly might be borne with ease if they were partners. Alliance is dictated by common prudence, for the defeat of either power on the sea would cause a grave financial crisis, and cut off producers from consumers in a great cotton, provision and cereal market. The monopoly of maritime war now belongs to seven powers. If Great Britain and the United States mutually insure themselves against war with three or more of the remaining five, the old game of coalitions will forever be stopped. The other powers may be neglected, for either their geographical or their economical position is an absolute bar to any rivalry."

Let us turn to the business argument for the proposal presented by Lieutenant Bellairs. More than half of our \$1,400,000,000 exports in 1903 went to the British Empire, \$194,000,000 to Germany, \$77,000,000 to France, \$15,000,000 to Russia, \$35,000,000 to Italy, \$7,000,000 to Austria-Hungary, and \$38,000,000 to China and Japan. The alliance of the United States and Great Britain would offer facilities for shipping along 61,000 miles of coast as compared with 13,000 for France and Germany, and another 18,000, mostly icebound, for Russia. The two countries consumed nearly 50,000,000 metric tons of iron, in 1902, as compared with less than 33,000,000 for France, Germany, and Russia. They produced twenty-six million tons of pig-iron, as compared with about 15,000,000 tons for the three nations, and over 22,000,000 tons of steel as compared with 9,000,000. They control the banking operations of the world. They have the complete monopoly of the smokeless-coal supply. No less than seventy-two per cent. of the world's coal supply in 1903 was controlled by the two nations. The United States has the virtual monopoly of the cotton, and the British Empire of the world's wool, supply.

We are not losing sight of the fact that the traditional policy of the United States is opposed to European alliances. If we can stand alone in the future as we have stood in the past, we should do so by all means. But if changing conditions should menace us with a combination of Old World powers, and if such a combination should overmatch our ascertainable strength, in which quarter should we seek a defensive alliance capable of effective resistance? In a word, has Lieutenant Bellairs pointed the logical, natural, desirable, and only safe one?

We publish this week two criticisms of our naval program by civilians as an illustration of the amount of interest taken in our Navy by the people generally. These criticisms are sufficiently answered by the report of the naval boards which appeared in our issue of Dec. 10. The

reason for fixing of the speed of the two battleships of the Idaho class at 17 knots is to be found in the action of Congress taken at the instance of an element in the Senate led by Senator Hale which limited these vessels to 13,000 tons. It was found that with this tonnage a vessel to be properly armed and protected could not have a speed of more than 17 knots. The Idaho class is by no means an ideal class, but it is the most effective type our Navy could design with the limit of tonnage fixed by Congress. The latest battleships authorized by Congress are to be practically identical in type with the Connecticut for the very good reason that homogeneity is a primary consideration in the building of a fleet. If the Navy were to build a new class of battleship each year we should be burdened with vessels of a different class which could not be maneuvered together and would therefore be practically useless in battle. The same reason applies to the armored cruisers. Our ships are built after the General Board of the Navy and the Board on Construction have given the matter the most careful consideration. That the American Navy is not behind foreign navies in ship designing is evident from the approval which the latest types of our battleships and cruisers have met with in the professional journals of foreign countries.

TRAINING FOR TORPEDO SERVICE.

With the increasing interest in torpedoes as implements of naval warfare, there is a growing belief in professional circles that a more thorough system of training should be provided for the personnel of the torpedo service. The effective use of torpedoes requires technical skill of a high order which can be acquired only by special study and training. The need of such training was pointed out as long ago as 1901 by Captain—then Commander—Newton E. Mason, while Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, and now that he is Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at the Navy Department, he returns to the subject and suggests a plan which is specially designed to provide for the needs of the torpedo service. This plan provides that every line officer of the Navy above and including the grade of commander, who passes the prescribed examination, shall be entitled to have a T in brackets printed after his name in the Navy Register during the rest of his life, and that every officer below the grade of commander who passes shall be entitled to carry the T for five years with the privilege of taking a second examination on the same conditions. An enlisted man who passes the examinations shall be permitted to carry the T for four years, at the end of which he shall have the privilege of qualifying for another four year period. The T on the reports of fitness of officers and on the enlistment records of men will signify that the individual thus designated is a properly qualified torpedo expert, and it is intended that the designation is an honor not to be cheaply won.

To that end Captain Mason has devoted a system of examination and instruction which is exceedingly rigorous. It includes the use, care and repairing of all United States Navy torpedoes. The officer under examination will be required with his own hands to entirely disassemble, assemble and successfully run one such torpedo of the mark selected by the examining board, except that such torpedo must be one fitted with the gyroscope steering gear. Candidates must qualify in the installation and use of torpedo directors, air plants and service air compressors, in the assembling, planting, using and raising of the naval defense mine, with thorough knowledge of the necessary electrical connections for planting mines singly and in groups. Thoroughness will also be required in the assembling, care, use and disassembling of the Elswick submerged torpedo tubes and of the testing set used in connection therewith, as well as in the care and use of the torpedo-wrecking outfit and the handling and care of torpedo-boats under all conditions. The examination thus prescribed is for officers and men alike, except that the requirement with regard to handling torpedo-boats applies to officers only. It is stipulated that upon receipt of information that any officer has passed the examination, the Bureau of Navigation shall issue to said officer a certificate that he is a qualified torpedo officer up to a date five years later than the date of such letter of information from the torpedo station, and that the designating mark will appear in all registers during that five years, and men will be likewise notified that they are qualified "torpedo men" for four years from date of successfully passing the examination for qualification, and a note will be made to that effect on the copy of the man's enlistment record on file, and the designating mark entered on his enlistment record. It is considered that this will be of much assistance to the detail officer in making details of torpedo officers and torpedo men for ships and for officers and men to serve on board torpedo-boats and destroyers.

Captain Mason believes that under the conditions noted many officers would be glad to have it a matter of record that they had perfected themselves in the technical requirements of an important branch of their profession and acquired special knowledge not ordinarily obtainable at the Naval Academy. He holds, therefore, that where officers and men express a desire to qualify for the examination ample time and all available facilities should be given to them for that purpose. It is also recommended that commanding officers be required to enter upon the "Report of Fitness" of officers and enlistment records of men a brief statement of the aptitude shown for ordnance and torpedoes. This entry should be a specific statement of the aptitude shown, and how; and if the commanding officer has no knowledge of the aptitude of

the officer or man, the entry should so state. If these entries are carefully considered and prepared officers and men could be selected for special courses of instruction in ordnance and torpedoes in an intelligent manner and without wasting time instructing those who have not original aptitude.

It will be granted, we believe, that the torpedo service requires more thorough training than is possible under the system now in vogue. It is a special branch of naval service and its usefulness to naval organization calls for a personnel of the highest technical qualifications. Captain Mason's recommendations appear to embody a system by which that need can be supplied promptly, adequately and without detriment to other branches of the Service.

For a great many years—going back probably to the earliest organization of the Army—captains and other company officers have complained more or less of the character of recruits enlisted and assigned to their companies, especially as to mental and moral deficiencies. It is, of course, impossible to always secure a sufficient number of recruits of superior physical qualifications and education to meet the needs of the Service. An interesting report on the subject has been received by the Department from General Barry, commanding the Department of the Gulf, which shows what can be accomplished by patient and judicious effort on the part of company commissioned and non-commissioned officers in converting unpromising recruits into good soldiers. He cites an instance of the assignment of three recruits to an Artillery company in his command, against which the captain strongly protested, particularly on the ground of the ignorance on the part of these men of the English language and the seeming impossibility of their ever becoming good Artillery soldiers. The captain stated, however, that the men were anxious and willing to learn, and that they claimed to have enlisted in order to learn and become more conversant with the language. Under instructions from the Department commander these men were placed in the post school, and the officers were charged to make particular effort to develop their capabilities, with a view to making them proficient soldiers and better citizens. The result of these patient efforts was that at the end of three months, when further report was made, one had qualified as a first class gunner and one as a second class gunner. The third man was discharged by reason of physical disability. General Barry remarks that the company commander, whom he had officially commended in a letter, "has rendered no more valuable work in his company than that shown in the development of these men who were apparently hopelessly deficient in knowledge of the English language," and seemingly incapable of becoming proficient Artillerymen.

Baron Keneko, the Japanese Commissioner to the United States, who is a graduate of an American public school and of Harvard Law School, where he was under the tutelage of Oliver Wendell Holmes, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, predicts in an article published in the Pittsburg Dispatch that within ten years, perhaps within five, the United States will obtain the mastery of the Pacific, which will be equivalent to the control of the commerce of the world. He holds that the construction of the Panama Canal will give the United States a dominant position, not merely in military and naval strength, but in trade operations as well. As for his own country, the Baron says: "Japan and the United States are coming into closer touch with each other. Japan cannot do the things even in her own country that she would like to do, for many reasons. In the first place, capital can be had here in the United States for 6 per cent. We cannot raise it in Japan under 12 per cent. Moreover, Americans are better fitted to carry out the development of the Far East because they have for years had more experience in doing things on a large scale, and they have more knowledge of the world's conditions of trade and are in closer communication with other big centers of the world's commerce. We know our Asia, and we know it well, but we cannot expect to pit our knowledge of European conditions, of American conditions, against that of well-informed American men of affairs."

Immediately upon the return of Secretary Taft on Dec. 15 all of the nominations of officers of the Army who have been advanced one grade in rank on the retired list because of their Civil War service, were sent to the Senate with date of April 23, 1904. It is believed at the War Department that there will be no trouble in obtaining the confirmation of all these nominations by the Senate from the date of the passage of the act, or, in the cases of officers who were retired after the passage of the act, from the date of their retirements. It is also believed now that the Comptroller of the Treasury will allow these officers for their higher grades from April 23, 1904.

In the executive session of the Senate Dec. 12 Senator Blackburn criticised the appointment of Col. Albert L. Mills as brigadier general, saying that the officer had not performed service warranting his promotion over so many deserving men. The nomination of General Mills was confirmed, despite the opposition of the Senator. His nomination to be brigadier general was sent to the Senate by the President at the last session of Congress, but opposition to confirmation arose and it went over without action.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Hearings of the Army and Navy appropriation bills have been in progress during the entire week at the Capitol. The Navy Department chiefs of bureaus appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and explained to the committee their estimates for the next fiscal year. In the House Committee on Military Affairs the Chiefs of the staff department were heard, together with General Chaffee and General Story, Chief of Artillery.

The Senate has passed H.J. Res. 158, to pay to Julius A. Kaiser \$3,758.45, being the amount disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury for difference between active duty pay of a second assistant engineer and retired pay of a first assistant engineer from Oct. 13, 1868, to July 8, 1873, while on the active list of officers of the Navy.

The House passed the bill for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser, and in explanation of it Mr. Bingham said that three years ago a bill passed the House to grant this relief, but owing to the omission of the necessary formal language as to the appropriation carried, the Auditor of the Navy Department held that the money could not be paid. The present bill is to correct this. Passed Assistant Engineer Kaiser, Mr. Bingham said, "was not promoted, according to the judgment of the Navy Department and Congress, at the time he should have been. A very serious accident occurred, wounding him frightfully while in the service of the Navy. He was in the Eastern service when the time for his promotion arrived, but was not ordered home for examination for nearly three years after this period. When he returned he was retired at the grade, in which he served at the time, and not in the grade he would have been entitled to had he been ordered home for his examination. He should have been ordered home, according to naval regulations, three years earlier. Owing to circumstances over which the Department had no control they were unable to bring him. In the meantime he received the injury which forced his retirement. This is to give him the difference in pay which he lost through no fault of his own."

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 to the widow of Capt. William Bainbridge Hoff, U.S.N.; \$40 to the widow of Asst. Surg. Gen. Dallas Bache, U.S.A.; \$15 to the widow of 2d Lieut. William A. Linn, 12th U.S. Inf., war with Mexico. Also S.R. 78, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Frutos Tomas Plaza, of Ecuador.

The Senate on Dec. 14 passed the bill, S. 5074, to incorporate the American National Red Cross.

The Senate has agreed to a motion by Mr. Hale that a Compilation of Annual Naval Appropriation Laws from 1883 to 1904, including provisions for the construction of all vessels of the "New Navy" be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and that 300 additional copies be printed for the use of the Navy Department.

The House has passed H.R. 2510, appropriating \$175,000 to construct a steam revenue cutter of the first class adapted to service in the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and Neuse River. Also a bill granting pension of \$24 per month to John M. Barron, late 3d asst. engineer, with rank of midshipman, U.S.N.

Representative Hull in the House on Dec. 14 asked and received unanimous consent to withdraw from the files his bill (H.R. 15894) to encourage rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship, so as to render them quickly available for efficient service in time of war, etc. He said: "A bill came to me, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, from the War Department, officially transmitted, and was introduced by me, as a matter of course, without reading. That was a mistake on my part. I should have read the bill before introducing it. It is for the encouragement of rifle practice, but there are only two pages of the bill proposed to be enacted and about seven pages of argument why it should be enacted. The argument has no place in the bill, and should never have been introduced in the House. While I am probably to blame for taking it as a matter of course from the Department, I cannot help believing that the head of the Department himself was imposed upon when he officially transmitted it as part of the bill. It is the first time this has been done by the Department, and I have no doubt it will be the last."

In the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, H.R. 15825, as presented to the consideration of the House, in the provision for the War Department the general appropriation of \$360,000 for continuing the employment of additional temporary clerks and others is omitted, specific provision being made under estimates submitted by the Department as required by law, enacted at the last session of Congress, for employees in each of the several bureaus of the Department, in accordance with the numbers now employed and the rates of compensation now paid from the general fund, the total number of employees thus taken up and specifically provided for being 290. The consolidation of the Record and Pension Office and the Adjutant General's Office under the new Military Secretary's Office, authorized by a law enacted at the last session, is effected, and by a rearrangement of the clerical force recommended by the Military Secretary, a reduction is made of 34 clerks and employees, with salaries aggregating \$27,820.

The Acting Secretary of War has sent to the House a recommendation that in the Army appropriation bill for 1905-6 the proviso of this year's appropriation bill as to analysis of paymasters' accounts be amended to read: "That all the accounts of individual paymasters shall be analyzed under the several heads of the appropriation and recorded in detail by the Paymaster General of the Army before said accounts are forwarded to the Treasury Department for final audit [and the Secretary of War may hereafter authorize the assignment to duty in the office of the Paymaster General all such paymasters' clerks, now authorized by law, as may be necessary for that purpose]." The words in brackets are new matter added to the proviso as passed last spring.

BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF ARMY SURGEONS.

We have received from the Surgeon General of the Army a reprint of the bill now before Congress to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department, with the arguments submitted by him to show the defects in the existing organization and the necessity for remedial legislation. The favorable endorsements of Ex-Secretary Root and Secretary Taft are also given with the statement by the Paymaster General of the comparative cost in the existing law and under the proposed reorganization. It appears from this statement that

when the enlargement of the corps, which is at the rate of twenty-five per cent. a year, is completed, the increased cost for pay will be only \$23,150 more than it would be under existing law, including pay of contract surgeons. This increase is slightly over four per cent. of the latter. This substitution of regular officers to a large extent for contract surgeons makes an increase of 130 in the Regular corps with a proper proportion in the higher grades at an increased cost of less than five per cent. The cardinal features of the bill are:

1. The substitution of regular medical officers for contract surgeons so as to raise the Regular corps to 450.

2. The correction of the injurious discrimination made against the medical corps by the reorganization of 1901, by which the relative proportion in the higher grades was much reduced. The present bill gives these grades approximately the same proportion as obtained in the medical department before that reorganization and which at present exist in the Navy. The proportion is thirty-three and one-third per cent. of field rank, and sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of captains and lieutenants.

The Surgeon General shows that the proportion for field rank is less than various staff departments, such as the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, and the Pay Department. He also shows that the recent advances in medical sciences have resulted in a large increase in the expenditure of time and money necessary to secure a first-class medical education, so that it would be futile to increase the corps without at the same time offering sufficient inducements to attract the best class of candidates. It seems that it is now well understood at the medical schools that the reorganization of 1901 reduced the proportion for a field rank in the Medical Corps twenty-five per cent., and the result has been to turn the current of desirable candidates, which is by no means very large, toward the Navy and the Marine Hospital Service. In consequence the Surgeon General of the Army has not been yet able to fill the vacancies created by the reorganization. It is clear, therefore, that a further increase would be useless unless the inducements offered are sufficient to attract candidates.

The length of service of a captaincy is reduced by this bill from five years to three. The reasons assigned for this are that three years is the period in the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy, and of the British Medical Service, and at one time in the Medical Department of the Army; also that on account of the extension of the medical curriculum, which is now practically five years, the age of the medical officer when he enters the Service is several years greater than it was formerly.

An interesting feature of the bill is the provision which does away with the contract surgeon system, substituting therefor a Reserve Corps of men who will be duly examined for commission, who will only receive pay when called into active service. The Reserve Corps is, in other words, simply an eligible list from which additional officers may be obtained in time of war or other emergency, when the regular medical corps is insufficient in number for the necessities of the Service. Provision is made for the commissioning in the reserve corps of all contract surgeons now in the Service without further examination, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General.

The bill appears somewhat complicated. It has, however, received an amount of critical study unusual for an Army measure. The bill and the argument in its favor show careful study on the part of the Surgeon General, after which it ran the gauntlet of the 1st and 3d Divisions of the General Staff, the Chief of Staff and the two Secretaries of War. It is to be presumed, therefore, that it is a practical as well as a just and proper measure, and it goes before Congress with the best wishes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In their report on the bill at the last session of Congress, the Senate Committee say, in introducing the various reports in favor of the bill: "This measure has received very careful consideration by the Medical Department, by the General Staff of the United States Army, and by the present Secretary of War, the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, and his predecessor, the Hon. Elihu Root. Your committee have a number of very valuable and interesting letters and documents, showing the progress of this measure from its inception and the subsequent perfection of a measure which has the approval, not only of the Medical Department, but also of the General Staff and the Secretary of War."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 85, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present the bell of the late U.S. sloop of war Germantown to the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, Pa.

S. 5809, Mr. Foster.—To authorize the construction of two steam vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service for duty on Puget Sound, Wash.

S. 5906, Mr. Pettus.—To reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the Medical Department of the Army. Provides for a corps of dental surgeons not to exceed in number the actual requirements nor the proportion of one to 1,000. Said corps to consist of three grades, designated assistant dental surgeon, passed assistant dental surgeon, and dental surgeon, and with respect to rank, pay and allowances and to promotions within said dental corps grades named to correspond to the grades of the Medical Corps designated assistant surgeon, passed assistant surgeon, and surgeon, respectively. Sec. 2. Original appointments to be made to grade of assistant dental surgeon, appointees to be citizens of the U.S. between twenty-one and twenty-nine years of age, graduates of standard dental colleges, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and to pass usual physical and professional examination. Provided, That contract dental surgeons attached to the Medical Department of Army at time of passage of this act may be appointed, three to the grade of P.A. dental surgeon and others to the grade of assistant dental surgeon.

S. 5977, Mr. Perkins.—To provide relief for such employees in U.S. navy yard as may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty.

S. 5979 and S. 5980, Mr. Perkins.—To provide for an additional midshipman at the Naval Academy, and an additional cadet at the Military Academy for the District of Alaska.

S. 5983, Mr. Perkins.—To authorize the President to appoint Harlow L. Street, late captain and assistant commissary, U.S. Vols., to the grade of captain and commissary, U.S. Army, to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy after the passage of this act.

S. 5997, Mr. McComas.—Authorizing the President to nominate and appoint William L. Patterson a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

S. 6043, Mr. Hopkins.—To authorize the President to place Major Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, U.S. Vols., upon the retired list of the U.S. Army with the grade of major general.

H.R. 15884, Mr. McCreary.—To provide for the erection of a monument at the battlefield of Gettysburg, to commemorate the services of the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army during the War of the Rebellion.

H.R. 15985, Mr. Bassett.—Authorizing the purchase or

acquisition of land adjoining the Fort Hamilton Reservation, New York city, the improvement of the same, and the erection of new buildings at such fort.

H.R. 16031, Mr. Badger.—For the relief of Capt. Perry L. Miles.

H.R. 16269, Mr. Perkins.—To authorize the reappointment of Lewis C. Hamilton a 2d lieutenant in the Army and to place him on the retired list.

H.R. 16289, Mr. Brownlow.—To empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers.

H.R. 16449, Mr. Gillett.—To incorporate the American National Red Cross. The purposes of this corporation are to be: First. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the conference of Geneva October, 1863, and the treaty of the Red Cross, or the treaty of Geneva, of Aug. 22, 1864. Second. And for said purposes to perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said treaty. Third. To succeed to the rights and property and duties of the American National Red Cross. Fourth. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the U.S. and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments through the "Comité International de Secours," and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the U.S. Fifth. And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same. Among the incorporators of the Society are: Hilary A. Herbert, Charles C. Glover, George Dewey, Nelson A. Miles, William K. Van Rye, John M. Wilson, Robert T. Lincoln, and Redfield Proctor.

H.R. 16523, Mr. Overstreet.—For the relief of Major E. W. Halford, paymaster, U.S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL RANDALL.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippines Division, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, states that the condition both of troops and buildings at the various stations in the department was highly satisfactory. The two stations which are regarded as specially important are Calocan, north of the Pasig River, not far from Manila, and Pasay on the south side of the same stream. General Randall recommends that a squadron of Cavalry be maintained at Calocan for the next two or three years and that a similar force be stationed at Pasay, where repairs costing more than \$450,000 have been made in the last year. The use of American lumber in building operations in the department during the last year was a great advance over anything formerly undertaken, everything having been satisfactory except the roofing. Nothing has been found that will afford a raintight roof except metal, and it is urged that corrugated iron be used exclusively for that purpose. The military prison on Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, which has been under construction for eighteen months, is not suitable for general prisoners, and it is believed that a far better location for the institution could be found on the reservation of Fort William McKinley.

The withdrawal of inspectors general and acting inspectors general from the department staff has not resulted in increased efficiency of administration, and it is recommended that department commanders, at least those in the departments of the Philippines Division, be authorized to appoint an acting inspector general from officers serving in their commands on the department staff. During the last months of 1903 there were many complaints from a number of stations that they were not being fully supplied with the articles on the authorized list, but during the last six months no such complaints have been received. Fresh meat and vegetables are supplied all stations; if not direct, then on ration return from some near station. There were also numerous complaints that the issue khaki is too heavy, and loses color when washed. Quantities of it have been condemned on account of mould which affects the dye, causing spots. There is too much variation in color of leggings as now issued: a uniform color should be furnished.

The health of the command was excellent throughout the year, the disappearance of cholera having removed the chief cause of anxiety. Malarial fever continues with the highest rate of hospital admissions, but there is a marked decrease in the number of cases of that disease. Health conditions were better in every respect than during the year preceding. An increase in the number of dental surgeons is recommended.

During the year there were eleven trials of officers by courts-martial, eight of which resulted in convictions, 533 trials of enlisted men with 476 convictions, forty-nine trials by garrison court-martial with forty-four convictions and 8,203 trials by summary courts with 7,940 convictions. Noting these figures, General Randall says:

"There are two reasons which to my mind account for this unfortunate record. The first is lack of amusements for troops in garrison. It is hoped that the introduction of athletic training and post competitions will offset in some degree outside temptations, but an amusement hall or exchange building should be provided at every station. Instances of insubordination are in many cases directly traceable to the pernicious custom which seems to have been tolerated in the Philippines of permitting enlisted men to chip in a certain pro rata of their pay for the hire of natives to do the routine police work of their mess and quarters, and sometimes of the garrison. It is seemingly a violation of the intent of the 36th Article of War. The result was unnecessary idleness on the part of the soldier, with consequent temptations, and a spirit of insubordination when required to mind orders given him when he was not standing in ranks. The practice has been ended in this department, and every man is required to take his turn at fatigue which may be necessary to perform by soldier labor."

After calling attention to the fact that thirty companies of the Philippine Scouts are on duty with the civil government under orders of the Chief of Constabulary, General Randall points out the position of all those companies with reference to the department commander as anomalous. "For administrative purposes," he continues, "all scout companies are under military control but whether or not on duty with the civil government, all scout companies are dependent upon the department for quarters, rations, clothing, transportation and medical attendance. Companies on duty with the civil government are moved from place to place at the request of the Chief of Constabulary and, without any voice in the matter, the department must be ready and must provide them in every respect, including rent for quarters occupied. The largest item of expense in the department at this time, for rent of quarters and transportation of troops and supplies, is for scout companies; and it is an expense over which the

department has no control other than the approving of the payment of the bills, which is obligatory as a sequence of their service. I have carefully noted this dual responsibility for a year past, and I fail to find anything to justify it or to commend its continuance.

"The efficiency generally of the scout companies is good, and as the policy seems to look to the establishment of a colonial army without the control of the regular military establishment, I unhesitatingly recommend the transfer of all scout companies to and their future maintenance by the Civil Government. Under present conditions, the association of scouts with the constabulary has not been in the interest of discipline. If scouts are to be continued as a part of the regular establishment, it is respectfully recommended as a preliminary step necessary to their efficiency, that the second section of the law to increase the efficiency of the Constabulary be repealed, and that the scout organizations be under the orders of the military commander only; that they be organized into battalions, as contemplated by the act of Congress, Feb. 2, 1901, and majors be appointed to command battalions; that captains be appointed to command companies, one-half as now provided by law and half from deserving and competent first lieutenants already commissioned in the scouts, and that thereafter all promotions, to include grade of captains, be made by seniority. Regular promotion would thus be insured for some time to come to the grade of captain, as first lieutenants in the regular establishment serving as captains obtained promotion in their respective branches of the Service."

THE IDEAL SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Just after the war with Spain our battleship fleet consisted of the Iowa, the three ships of the Oregon class, the Texas and a few monitors. We had a fleet building though, that was more powerful than they, consisting of the Kearsarge, Kentucky and the three ships of the Wisconsin class. None of these ships has a speed of over 17 knots, a speed that was considered sufficient for our naval policy of coast defense. But the acquisition of the Philippine Islands was sufficient to change our attitude from a purely defensive policy to a somewhat aggressive policy, in consequence of which our next batch of battleships of the Ohio class had a designed speed of 18 knots.

So far, fairly good, but foreign countries had ships built and building, more powerful with as good a speed as our ships, so in our next designed ships we find the Georgia class of five ships with a designed speed of 19 knots, and a most powerful battery as well as fine defensive qualities. They were ideal, for they couldn't be matched in any foreign country. England was building six 19-knot battleships of the Duncan class, but compared with the Georgia they were hopelessly weak, both defensively and aggressively.

So far, very good, but time brings changes, and the ideal ship of to-day is overmatched to-morrow. England designed the King Edward VII. class, and though they are little better than the Georgia, they spurred our Navy Department on to better ships; so our next ships were of the Connecticut type with a very heavy battery and thick armored sides. So far, again very good, but in their next ships of the Idaho type we have 17-knot ships, and not so powerful.

In the meantime England has let out contracts for battleships of the Lord Nelson class—18-knot speed, four 12-inch, ten 9.2-inch guns, with the adequate armor protection of twelve inches thick. Isn't that significant? They with their heavier guns and thicker armor?

And this is not all, for we are about to contract for two more battleships. And will they be better than the Lord Nelson? No, the new ships are to be duplicates of the Connecticut, and England will have the ideal battleship.

Now turning to cruisers. We are building six armored cruisers of the California class of 22-knot speed, 18 guns and six inch armor belt. But they are not ideal, for the English cruisers of the Drake class have speed of 23 to 24 knots, 18 guns and six-inch armor belt, all of which are finished. Our latest designed cruisers are the Tennessee and Washington, of 22 knots speed, four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch guns and five inch armor belt. But they are not ideal either; in fact, there is no ideal cruiser at present. But England is about to build three of the Shannon class with 23 knots speed, four 9.2-inch and ten 7.5-inch guns, and an eight-inch armor belt.

The Shannon in battle with the Tennessee could choose her own fighting range and use all her heavy guns, whereas the Tennessee could only use her four 10-inch guns with any effect. We are about to build two more armored cruisers, but no doubt we are content to have inferior ships, for they are to be duplicates of the Tennessee, and England will have the ideal cruisers as well as the ideal battleship.

F. SAUNDERS, 48 Treat Avenue, S.F.

INCREASED PRIMARY ARMAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Considering the delay necessary to the preparation of new plans involving changes in design of a radical nature, the Board on Construction of the Navy should perhaps be credited with having ruled wisely in deciding to adhere closely to the design of the Connecticut and Washington classes, respectively, in inviting bids for the construction of the battleship New Hampshire and armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina; soon to be laid down, under provision made by the last Congress.

Excellent as are these designs, however, which compare most favorably with those of any warships of the same types now advanced in building for foreign navies, it would seem to be a serious mistake in the light of late experience with naval ordnance and the great progress recently made in designing and construction, to cling tenaciously to these plans, as not admitting of improvement. It has been demonstrated, both in actual war operations in the East and in competitive target firing during the past year, that a greater degree of accuracy (as shown by percentage of hits) can be attained with the large guns than with those of intermediate caliber; and, with improvements in breech mechanism and practice in handling, the rapidity of fire of the larger pieces has lately been greatly increased, thus combatting two of the most potent arguments against increasing the number of great guns at the expense of those of intermediate bore.

The strategical advantage of a superiority in long-range guns is generally conceded by the best authorities. A squadron possessing this advantage, combined with high speed, would be able to dictate the conditions of battle to another inferior in same respects, but excelling in armor protection and supplementary ordnance. Captain

Mahan has pointed out that much of the success of this country at sea during the War of 1812 is directly attributable to the fact that our warships, although carrying fewer guns, generally held an advantage in long range pieces over their opponents.

Profiting by practical experience in her present conflict with Russia, Japan has placed orders with English shipbuilders during the past year for a new type of battleship; to carry four ten-inch guns, besides the usual four 12-inch guns, in main battery, retaining still an intermediary battery of twelve 6-inch pieces, while Great Britain has carried the principle of increased main armament even further in drafting specifications for a new type of battleship, to be known as the Lord Nelson class, which will far surpass in gun-power any other warships now building or projected. The plans for these vessels provide for a main battery of four 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch (wire-wound) guns, supported by a numerous secondary battery of 3-inch and smaller R.F. guns, the intermediary battery being abolished. The weight of expert opinion now favors such an armament for line-of-battleships, sanctioning the sacrificing of the intermediary battery because admitting of an augmented primary battery and a more rational and effective distribution of armor protection, as well as allowing for increased boiler space and consequent higher speed.

In its recently published report on the question of new construction, the General Board of the Navy advocates a battleship that shall carry at least four 12-inch guns, with as many others of not less than 10-inch bore as can be provided for a vessel of the same general design as the Connecticut. The Board on Construction indorses this suggestion, "subject to such limitations or modifications in the type of battleship as may ultimately be found necessary after completion of the tentative designs and calculations now in progress with respect to the battleship type."

It is to be hoped that the opinions of these boards will prevail in determining the type of the new battleships, and that plans will be perfected for a vessel more powerful even than the Lord Nelson, that will meet the latest requirements of a fighting ship, giving the United States a type of warship which may again challenge comparison with any of its contemporaries, as was the case with the Georgia and Connecticut designs at the time of their inception. To perpetuate the latter plans, however, without material modification along the lines suggested, would be to take a very decided step backward. The length of time required to build warships in this country has always been a serious handicap to naval development, only partially offset by the fact that the bulk of our Navy is of comparatively recent design. It, therefore, behooves us to keep pace with the latest improvements in designing and construction; that we may, at least, retain our present ranking among the great naval Powers. H. S. C.

BIDS FOR NEW VESSELS.

The remarkable reduction in the bids for the two armored cruisers, Montana and North Carolina, and the new battleship New Hampshire, proposals for the construction of which were opened at the Navy Department Dec. 15, caused general surprise in naval circles. It is estimated that the lowest bids for the three ships aggregated \$1,337,000 less than did the bids for practically the same ships less than a year ago. This is a reduction of eleven per cent. in the price as compared with last year. It is regarded as almost certain that the contracts for the two armored cruisers will be offered to the lowest bidders, namely, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The lowest bid for a battleship, with the exception of the bid of this company, was that of the New York Shipbuilding Company. The amounts and details of bids are as follows:

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the battleship New Hampshire, in thirty-six months, at \$3,650,000; one of the armored cruisers, in thirty-six months, at \$3,725,000; both cruisers together, in thirty-six months, at \$3,575,000 each; one cruiser and the battleship, to complete both in thirty-six months, at \$3,650,000.

Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, Md., the battleship, in forty-two months, at \$4,285,000; one armored cruiser, in forty-two months, at \$4,325,000; both cruisers together, in forty-two months, at \$4,290,000 each.

The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., the battleship, in thirty-eight months, at \$3,748,000.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., the battleship, in forty-two months, \$3,961,000; one armored cruiser, time omitted, at \$4,231,000; one of the cruisers according to modified specifications, to build same in forty-two months, \$4,331,000; both cruisers, forty-two months, at \$4,244,000 each.

Moran Bros., of Seattle, Wash., the battleship, in forty-two months, at \$4,140,000; one of the cruisers, forty-two months, \$4,387,000; both cruisers, one forty-two months, the other fifty months, \$8,336,000 for both.

Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., the battleship, in forty-one months, \$3,889,000; one cruiser, in forty-one months, at \$4,080,000; both cruisers, one in forty months and the other in forty-one months, at \$3,879,000 each.

The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., one of the cruisers, in thirty-eight months, at \$3,850,000; one in thirty-eight months and the other in forty months, at \$3,735,000 each.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., one cruiser in forty-two months, \$3,800,000; or both in forty-two months, \$7,590,000 for both.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The United States coast defense monitor Nevada, Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., attached to the coast squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 12, from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. The monitor will receive repairs there preparatory to participating in the annual winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea.

The torpedoboot destroyer Stewart, Lieut. David F. Sellers, U.S.N., commanding, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 12 for repairs. The Stewart is attached to the second torpedo flotilla of the coast squadron.

Capt. James H. Dayton and Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., of the board of inspection and survey, have been ordered to Rockland, Me., to inspect a possibly available naval trial course off that part of the Maine coast. The objection to the present course off Cape Ann consists in its depth, which does not exceed twenty fathoms, whereas a thirty fathoms depth is desired.

Following a period of duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret, U.S.N., has been detached from the bureau and assigned to duty in charge of the department of construction and repair at

the naval station, Puget Sound, Wash. Naval Constructor Beuret is in complete touch with his bureau in regard to the details of the duties of the station, and it is anticipated that several improvements will be inaugurated as soon as he reaches his new field of duty.

In compliance with the suggestions and request of Capt. W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the Arkansas has been ordered to Annapolis for purposes of steam engineering instruction contemplated by the Superintendent. The instruction by object lessons is making good progress at the Naval Academy, and it is believed that before the present third class graduates the system will be so well in operation that the lack of engineer officers will be remedied.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., who was among the guests at the dinner of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 8, made some remarks concerning the navy yard, New York. He said that a good many people think that somewhere down on the water front there is a wharf, where some high-priced officials may be found, and where the ships of Uncle Sam occasionally come in. There are, however, 6,000 men employed in that yard at the present time, he said, and six battleships there. At least 4,000 enlisted men are there, he said, so that in all there are about 10,000 men there who are doing their very best for Uncle Sam. The speaker referred to the building of the Connecticut at the navy yard, and other ships, which, he said, was yet largely a matter of experiment. The building of the Connecticut has shown, however, that it is possible to build a battleship in very much less time than formerly. The pace has been set and the work has been done in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A Berlin despatch of Dec. 5 says: "The Germania Works at Kiel have built a submersible torpedoboot, which has met a number of tests successfully, maneuvering readily above and below the surface, and diving and rising very quickly. She descended off the bow of a battleship, and rose up on her opposite quarter, maneuvered for two hours submerged, and won a game of hide-and-seek with a swift steamer detailed to follow her. The Admiralty, nevertheless, is continuing experiments with other types of submarine boats."

The French armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, with her new propellers, has attained a speed of twenty-one and eight-tenths knots. At Brest preparations are being made for the laying down of the great armored cruiser Edgard Quinet, the largest vessel ever put in hand in France. It is announced that the old Friedland and Duquesclin have been removed from the list of the French fleet. With the Friedland disappears the last vessel built by the famous engineer Dupuy de Lome.

The New York Times, describing the coming journey of our small torpedo boats to the Orient, says: "Service on a torpedo boat is the severest exaction which is to be found in naval life, and for this reason not only young officers, but young men for the crew, are selected for these vessels. The men who will command the bucking bronchos of the seas on their jaunt to the Orient will probably not average much more than thirty years in age. On board a torpedo boat officers and men suffer alike, and the most serious phase of the work is the difficulty of sleeping on a vessel which, if she maintains any speed, quivers in a most discomforting manner, and in any event is so small that in a heavy sea she is tossed about very much like a chip. Low speed is maintained partly in order to husband the coal supply, but mainly in order to give the men on board all the opportunity possible to secure sleep. With a further view to providing for the sleep necessary to the crews, the itinerary from America to Manila is arranged to provide for ninety days spent in port and only seventy at sea. It is calculated that ninety days of rest against seventy days of active sea going is about the limit of endurance for the picked crew of a torpedo boat. On board a torpedo boat pitching and rolling in a heavy seaway it is usually alike useless and impossible for the men to sit at table, and indeed cooking is sometimes impracticable and the crew must content themselves with cold canned delicacies or the no more appetizing remnants of the last previous meal prepared in port."

A novel life boat, the Uraad, in command of Capt. Ola M. Brude, arrived at St. Johns, N.F., Nov. 28, after a successful trip across the Atlantic. The Uraad is egg shaped, eighteen feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet deep, and constructed of steel one-eighth of an inch thick, and is 4.75 gross tonnage. She carries a single mast well forward, to which a little lateen sail is hoisted. In the center of her oval deck is a small tower for observation purposes similar to a conning tower on torpedo boats, while near the stem and stern are two hatchways just large enough for a man's body to enter, and these are closed from the inside, making the little craft absolutely water tight. She is steered by an ordinary tiller from the inside. The voyage across was a stormy one. Aalesund was left on August 7 and the boat was just a hundred days in reaching St. Johns and she displayed the greatest buoyancy. She will later be on exhibition at New York, it is expected. Captain Brude built his boat to win the prize of a million francs offered by the French Government for a lifeboat which would reduce to a minimum the loss of life in marine accidents.

A recent competitive trial in England of turbine engines fitted to the cruiser Amethyst, 3,000 tons, does not indicate that turbines save anything in weight of machinery. The turbine engines of the Amethyst weighed 535 tons, and those of her sister ship competing, the Topaze, 537 tons. The turbine cruiser showed fully a knot and a half more speed: 23.69 knots to 22.34, with the same boiler power. At low speed, ten or twelve knots, the turbine used the most coal, but at high speed the economy was so great that it is estimated that the turbine cruiser would, at eighteen knots speed, on the same coal consumption, show 30 per cent. increase in cruising radius: 3,600 miles to 2,770. At 20 knots the increase would be still greater, 3,160 miles to 2,140; a gain of fifty per cent. The freedom from vibration is another advantage with the turbine engine. The Topaze has four-bladed twin screws; the Amethyst three three-bladed screws which may account for part of the difference.

A remarkable gunnery performance has just been accomplished by the first class British cruiser Aboukir, of the Mediterranean Squadron, during the annual long-range prize firing competitions. The firing was carried out under conditions identical with those that would prevail in time of war. The speed of ships firing had to be not less than fourteen knots, and the range when the order to fire was given by the umpire was unknown. At the first range, between 5,000 and 4,500 yards, traveling at a speed of fourteen knots, the Aboukir fired sixty rounds in less than three minutes, and scored forty-four direct hits—all from the port battery. She could have fired more from some guns, only not more than eight rounds a gun were allowed to be fired. The target was

the actual size of the midship portion—from the upper deck—of an average-sized battleship.

Among the papers read at the recent meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was one by a member, Mr. Spencer Miller, describing his marine cable way and its operation in transferring coal from one ship to another while both are in motion at sea. The English, German, and American navies have experimented with systems for transporting coal from collier to warship by endless rope supports, including that by Mr. Miller, but thus far none of them has been adopted by these navies. In the Russian navy, as Mr. Miller tells us, ten ships of the Second Pacific Squadron, now on its way to the Far East, are fitted with marine cable ways of American construction, viz., the battleships Borodino, Imperator Alexander III., Orel, and Kniaz Suvaroff, each having 13,516 tons displacement and 302 feet long by 76 feet beam; the battleships Osliaibia, 12,674 tons, 435 by 71 feet; the battleship Sissoi Velliki, 8,900 tons, 338 by 67 feet; the armored cruiser Admiral Natchinoff, 8,500 tons, 330 by 61 feet; the protected cruiser Oleg, 6,675 tons, 416 by 54 feet, and the commerce destroyer Aurora, 6,630 tons, 416 by 55 feet. Mr. Miller states that trials thus far have proven that an unfitted ship can deliver coal at sea to a warship equipped with a marine cable way, weighing less than six tons and occupying less than 800 cubic feet of space, that forty tons per hour can be transhipped in a heavy sea, and half a gale of wind, and that the collier can, during the operation, be towed at speeds from five to eleven knots. The coaling can be done in any sea where it is safe to keep the collier's fore-hatches uncovered, and by untrained men, except that in this, as in other things, "practice maketh perfect." The question of the value of this system of coaling is a practical one which can only be determined by actual experiment under the direction of those competent to form an opinion concerning it.

One of the serious problems confronting the French navy is the training of the naval officer of the future, which is the more difficult because in the French navy young men are admitted to the naval school at the age of seventeen or eighteen. In discussing this question, the Yacht, a French professional journal of high repute, points out that other navies catch their officers at an earlier stage, as in England, Russia, Austria and Spain. Thus there is ample opportunity of inculcating the spirit of the service, and a knowledge of the things which belong to it. If, in the French navy, resignations are numerous, and if many officers execute their duties in a half-hearted way, and seek to escape from the career which they have taken up, the reason is, perhaps, that they have been embodied too late in view of the special conditions of sea life for which their education has not prepared them. If this be the case, says the Yacht, the difficulty will increase, for formerly naval officers were recruited from families living in the coast districts, and a program of special knowledge, in view of their later studies for the naval profession, gave some measure of aptitude.

The Navy Department received a telegram from the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard on Dec. 15 telling of the accidental sinking of the tug Mohawk. It is understood the vessel was not of great value. The tug sank at her mooring at the navy yard. Her engineer blew signals of distress until the vessel went down, and was rescued with difficulty by other members of the crew who had sought safety on the wharf when the tug was first discovered to be settling. When the fireman of the Mohawk went on deck in the morning he noticed that the boat was low in the water and called the remainder of the tug's complement. It was found that the Mohawk was making water rapidly, and efforts were made to secure her to the wharf and prevent her sinking. In the meanwhile the engineer held down the whistle. No reason can be assigned for the Mohawk's sinking.

It is understood that the attention of the Bureau of Steam Engineering has been called to the alleged fact that the lower baffling tubes of the boilers in the Maine, which were removed during that vessel's trial trip to Cuba a year ago, have never been replaced and this is assigned as the cause for the great smoke which pours from the Maine's funnels and necessitates the placing of that vessel at the rear to enable the other ships to discern the signals of the flagship. The Maine is under repair at the Boston Navy Yard, and it is expected the defect will be remedied as soon as possible. Because of the large amount of repairs to be made, it is probable the ship will not be ready to go South with the squadron, but will have to join the fleet later in the winter.

Sections of nine torpedoboats supposed to be for Russia, and built at Perth Amboy, N.J., under the direction of Lewis Nixon, were loaded on a barge Dec. 10 ready to be shipped to Europe. On the deck of the barge nine hulls, plates and equipment take up less than 1,000 square feet. The machinery is being built elsewhere, or has been shipped separately.

John W. Grange was on Dec. 9 appointed receiver for the Neafe & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, Pa. It was explained that members of the company at a meeting with their creditors informed them that the firm could not meet pressing obligations. Mr. Grange, who is a capitalist and former banker of Philadelphia, was mutually agreed upon to take charge of the firm's affairs. No statement of the assets and liabilities was made public. Secretary of the Navy Morton has ordered that the receiver be held responsible for the contract which the company holds with the Government for the building of the St. Louis. The cruiser Denver, built by the firm, in her official trial off the New England coast about fourteen months ago, failed to come up to contract speed. It was understood at the time that the builders lost heavily in the undertaking.

There was a lively row among seamen on the U.S.S. Illinois at the navy yard, New York on Dec. 14, when George Washington, a colored seaman, shot and wounded two others of the Illinois crew. Henry More, an apprentice, received a bullet in the arm and Shap, a seaman, another in the back. Shap is reported seriously wounded. More and the colored man occupied adjoining hammocks, and Washington was said to be inoffensive until More's tantalizing got the better of his temper and he drew a revolver. Shap interfered and was shot in the back. Pursued by a crowd of sailors, Washington fled to Cob Dock and tried to enter the ferry. One the way, it is said, he fired several shots at his pursuers. A corporal stopped him at the ferry, whereupon Washington jumped in the icy water and tried to swim ashore. The sailors promptly followed and a struggle ensued between the swimmers. The colored man yielded to force of numbers and was finally made a prisoner.

The United States cruiser San Francisco, Capt. Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 13 from the Philippines. The arrival of the cruiser in the Roads marked the completion of a voyage of over

10,000 miles, begun nearly four months ago, which was made leisurely and with frequent stops, which accounts for the length of time consumed by the vessel in making the trip. The trip from Cavite was without incident noteworthy of special mention and the men were in excellent health and spirits. The San Francisco will remain in Hampton Roads until the arrival from Washington of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, which will make an inspection of the ship, after which it will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard to be placed out of commission and generally overhauled. Her present officers are Capt. S. W. Very, Lieut. Comdr. Albert N. Wood, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas F. Carter, Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, Ensign William Norris, Ensign Manley H. Simons, Midshipman Neal E. Nichols, Midshipman Kirby E. Chittenden, Surg. George Rothganger, Paymr. Henry A. Dent, Capt. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., and Carpenter William C. Hardie, War. Machs. L. H. Wentworth and J. F. Sanor and Act. War. Mach. C. Johnson.

ACCIDENT ON THE MASSACHUSETTS.

The Navy Department received from Rear Admiral Dickens, commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, a telegram on Dec. 15 announcing an accident on board the Massachusetts which is being repaired at that yard. The telegram follows: "Manhole gasket boiler Massachusetts blew out; two navy yard workmen dead, one navy yard workman dying. Lieutenant Cole and Boilermaker Anderson, of Massachusetts, scalded, not seriously. An investigation has been ordered."

Some unofficial versions of the accident say the boiler was being subjected to a pressure test when the gasket gave way. If this is so it would have been carrying about 165 pounds of steam. Whether the gasket was defective or whether it had been carelessly put in place remains for the official court of inquiry to determine. The dead are:

Edward Bub, married, boilermaker and civilian.
Andrew Hamilton, married, boilermaker and civilian.
Charles Ritzel, boilermaker's helper and civilian.

The injured are:
Lieut. William Cole, assistant chief engineer of the Massachusetts; scalded about the head and body. Taken to the naval hospital.

William Anderson, ship's boilermaker; severely scalded.
James Wilson, boilermaker's helper and civilian employee; scalded.

Joseph A. Duran, boilermaker's helper and civilian; scalded.

A correspondent of the N.Y. Herald sends the following details of the accident: "The explosion was caused by the blowing out of the manhole gasket, or rubber washer, on boiler C on the starboard side of the warship. Hot water and steam immediately rushed out, and the automatic door of the fireroom was closed by the shock of the explosion, catching the boilermakers, who were making repairs, in a virtual trap. The boilermakers were at work on another boiler at the time. The boiler on which the accident took place had been cleaned and tested. It was carrying sufficient steam to run the ship's heating plant."

"Of all the men in the fireroom the only one who thought of an avenue of escape was Bramlet, a ship's fireman, who dashed up a safety ladder and escaped without a scar. Wilson and Duran plunged their heads ostrich-like into the bunkers of coal and in that way probably saved their lives. Few on the upper decks knew what had happened until the steam came up from the seething pit."

"Lieut. William C. Cole, U.S.N., was near at hand when the explosion took place. Instinctively he sounded the alarm call and jumped to the fireroom door to open it, the steam and hot water coming in a cloud over his head and shoulders. He stumbled over a body and dragged it to safety."

"The men who had buried their faces in the coal pile and were nearly smothered saw that rescue was at hand and plunged for the open door. Willing hands quickly pulled them to safety. Lieutenant Cole was so scalded in his first plunge into the cauldron that he had to leave the more active work to the others. Further rescues were impossible until the raging steam was subdued by a flood of cold water."

"When Bub, Hamilton and Ritzel were found they were almost buried in boiling water. They had been literally boiled to death. There was a spark of life left in Ritzel, but it flickered out as he was lifted up to the deck. The injured received immediate attention from the ship's surgeon."

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, as successor to the United States Shipbuilding Company, was granted a certificate of incorporation at Trenton, N.J., Dec. 10. The new company is capitalized at \$30,000,000, divided equally into \$15,000,000 of preferred stock, bearing seven per cent. non-cumulative dividends, and \$15,000,000 of common stock. The concern is to begin business with a paid in capital of \$100,000, consisting of 666 shares of its preferred stock and 334 shares of its common stock. The registered office of the company is in Newark, the agent being the Fidelity Trust Company. The incorporators, each of whom holds 111 shares of preferred stock, and, with two exceptions, 56 shares of common stock, are as follows: George R. Sheldon, Charles S. Fairchild, John E. Borne, Pliny Fisk, Max Nathan and Charles W. Wetmore. The last two, Messrs. Nathan and Wetmore, hold fifty-five instead of fifty-six shares of preferred stock. The objects of the corporation, as set forth in its charter, include the right to manufacture, buy, sell or otherwise deal in ordnance, large and small arms, armor, armor plate, explosives, munitions and stores of war and military, naval, maritime, marine and submarine materials, engines, articles and contrivances of every sort; to design, build, construct, repair, charter or otherwise deal or traffic in ships, boats and vessels of all kinds and their equipments, furnishings and appurtenances, armor and armament, boilers, engines, tackle and apparel.

THE NORTH SEA BLUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At a recent famous banquet tendered in England to the American European squadron the utterances of prominent naval officers of both England and the United States have attracted wide attention, especially in connection with the North Sea outrage and the growing belief that the interests of the United States and England are now so identical that they will soon be cemented into one navy, or at least as allies.

Lord Selborne, head of the British navy, said: "I say on behalf of the British Government and navy that there is

nothing but admiration for the American Navy here. And there is no navy from whom the British navy is so willing to learn. The American Navy can never pay too frequent visits to British waters." In connection with the North Sea outrage Lord Selborne continued: "In a similar case the American or British navy would make immediate and ample apology. They would punish the perpetrator of such a terrible blunder and demand security against its recurrence."

Let us see! It was about one hundred years ago, say 1807, when the incident of the Leopard and the Chesapeake occurred on our own shores, which thrilled this country then and which every schoolboy remembers to-day. We do not know how the United States would act were her naval officers guilty of a like outrage, because human nature cannot always be depended on; but we do know how England acted then when she was the perpetrator and the United States the victim. We learn wisdom from experience and the guide for the future often comes out of the past. Let us not be in too great haste to embrace a newly found lover who was once a mortal foe. We are free to extend our deep-seated sympathy to England in the North Sea tragedy. At the same time she herself has set a precedent for Russia in the long four years' settlement of the Chesapeake and the Leopard blunder, which did much to plunge this country into the War of 1812.

And while we reverently bow before God's fiat, that we shall cherish no malice, we follow also the scripture injunction, to watch as well as pray. Our eyes on England, "lest we forget, lest we forget."

After four years of diplomacy, with his Majesty's gracious offer of bounty (?) to the families of the seamen killed on the Chesapeake, which was purely "an act of spontaneous generosity," so considered on England's part, there came the positive refusal to punish the Admiral Berkeley, who was recalled and promoted to a higher command. Thus history furnishes Russia with a precedent direct from England, and the United States, with a time-honored, if not honorable, compliment to our Navy, when she styled it those "fir-built things, with a bit of striped bunting at their mastheads," which "fir-built things" afterwards destroyed her naval supremacy.

E. B. D.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief;
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. Arrived Dec. 8 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rogers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee.
NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail care of Postmaster, New York city.
DIXIE, Comdr. Grenville A. Merriam. At Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.
TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Dec. 12 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed Nov. 30 from Gibraltar for Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived Dec. 15 at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed Dec. 13 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived Dec. 11 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Dec. 13 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Capt. John M. Hawley in command. Send all mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived Dec. 14 at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Quailtrough. Arrived Dec. 14 at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived Dec. 14 at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Dec. 14 at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby in command. Send all mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Dec. 11 Barbados, West Indies.

CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived Dec. 11 at Barbados, West Indies.

DES MOINES, Comdr. I. McCrackin. Arrived Dec. 11 at Barbados, West Indies.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. ... in command. Send all mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.

The New York, Bennington and Marblehead are scheduled to stop at Callao, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili and Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan on their way south. The dates of visits are uncertain.

NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Hunter. Sailed Dec. 8 from Panama, R. of P., for Coquimbo, Chili. Has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, to be placed out of commission.

The itinerary of the New York after parting from the squadron will be as follows: Leave Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Dec. 24; arrive Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 4; arrive Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 14; arrive Santa Lucia, West Indies, Jan. 27.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Sailed Dec. 8 from Panama, R. of P., for Coquimbo, Chili.

BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama, R. of P. MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Sailed Dec. 14 from Callao, Peru, for Iquique, Chili.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirlie, master. At Panama, R. of P.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived Dec. 12 at the navy yard, Puget Sound. Address there.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Dec. 9 at the naval station, Honolulu. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WYOMING, Comdr. Vincencio L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. Sailed Dec. 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Canton, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Dec. 10 at Wuhu, China.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived Dec. 14 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived Dec. 15 at Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Dec. 13 from Chefoo, China, for Hong Kong, China. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Dec. 12 at Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, S.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adm. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived Dec. 13 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there. Reassigned to the Atlantic Training Squadron Dec. 10.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived Dec. 9 at the naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Sailed Dec. 13 from the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCORAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ALBANY. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHICAGO, Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Dec. 14 at Montevideo, Uruguay. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

The following is the proposed itinerary of the cruise of the U.S.S. Chicago to the Straits of Magellan: Bahia, Brazil, arrive Dec. 4, leave Dec. 7; Montevideo, Uruguay, arrive Dec. 14, leave Dec. 17; Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, arrive Dec. 22, where Rear Admiral Goodrich will transfer his flag to this ship and go back to the Pacific. Mails sent care Postmaster, New York, will be forwarded as directed to Valparaiso, Chili, or Callao, Peru, up to Jan. 20. After Jan. 20 all letters should be addressed care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The ship's name should be plain on each letter.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Dec. 10 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

CONSTELLATION, Lieut. Jay H. Sypher. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. Commissioned Dec. 15. Will be sent to Newport to resume her former duties as stationary training ship.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Dec. 13 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

DROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. In Penobscot Bay. Send mail to Rockland, Me.

BAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears ordered to command. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MOOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo,

Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SILOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. Arrived Dec. 10 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Sailed Dec. 15 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Chirigul Lagoon. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKEE. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1905.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is taking a short cruise and is now at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

ADDER, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORPOISE. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island Navy Yard. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats

ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarine MOCCASIN.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 13, 1904.

The first class of midshipmen will graduate a full term earlier than the full course again this year, as has been the case for several years on account of the urgent need for officers to take charge of the new vessels of the Navy. The ceremonies of graduation will take place on Jan. 30, and Mr. Paul Morton, the new Secretary of the Navy, will make his first official visit to Annapolis at that time. The exercises will be very simple, the weather at that season of the year precluding anything like drills or practical exercises. There will, however, be an elaborate farewell ball given in the armory by the class of 1906 to 1905.

The number of graduates will probably be 107, as that is the present number, and it is thought that the whole class will pass the final examinations. It is nearly certain that the class leader for the whole course will be Midshipman Roy C. Smith, of Michigan, who excels alike in language, mathematics and practical branches. During last year he was not below second in any study, a most remarkable record for the class of over a hundred members. He stood first in seamanship, ordnance and principles of mechanism and marine engines and boilers, and second in navigation, physics, mechanics and languages. The second man is likely to be Hugo Frankenberg, of West Virginia.

The annual register of the Naval Academy, which was issued Saturday, shows that the total number of midshipmen in the institution is 823, the largest number at the end of any scholastic year in the history of the institution. The register contains much valuable information, the contents being as follows: Historical sketch of the Naval Academy, list of superintendents, names of members of the Board of Visitors, calendar of events in the academic year, list of Navy officers attached to the Academy, names of the members of the academic board, list of cadet officers of the midshipmen battalion, itinerary of the practice cruise of 1904, list of midshipmen by classes, relative scholastic standing of midshipmen for 1904, list of midshipmen appointed to rank of ensign and of those who resigned, merit rolls of all midshipmen, regulations for the admission of midshipmen, with typical examination papers, outline of academic course, routine of the academy, program of recitations, table of co-efficients assigned to different branches, outline of course of practical instruction, program of practical instruction, and summary of practical instruction. The register shows that Roy C. Smith, of Michigan, stands at the head of the first class; Allan J. Chantry, Jr., of Iowa, has the lead in the second class, and Lewis W. McKeehan, of Minnesota, is the first student in the third class. No standing has been assigned the members of the fourth class. It will be noticed that all the class leaders are Western boys.

Midshipman Richard R. Mann, 2d class, a Presidential appointee to the Naval Academy, has received notice to appear in the police court of Philadelphia on Jan. 9 next to answer to the charge of assaulting John Lyons, a ten-year old Philadelphia lad, the alleged assault having taken place on Franklin Field just at the close of the Army-Navy football game on Nov. 26. The boy received a broken leg as the result of the affair. Neither Midshipman Mann nor the Naval Academy authorities have received any intimation of a civil suit being entered. The friends of the midshipman fail to see how he could be held to any criminal or civil liability. The claim is that young Lyons grabbed a megaphone from Midshipman Mann and that the latter merely tried to recover it, and in so doing tripped the lad, the fall resulting in a broken leg. The injury, it is claimed, was entirely accidental and Midshipman Mann regretted very much the serious consequences to the boy.

The ceremony of lowering the colors at sunset at the Marine quarters, adjoining the Naval Academy, is now quite an imposing function. The color bearers stand, at the appointed hour, under the colors, the music, consisting of kettle drum and five bugles, forms near the flagstaff, the guard, nearly a score strong, comes to attention in the rear of the music, and the whole battalion of Marines observe order on the causeway of the quarters, at supper formation. Then the drum beats to the point of war and the bugles blare with loudest note as the color bearers lower the flag.

The reported find of pieces of the timber of the Peggy Steuart, burned here Oct. 13, 1874, proves to be a mistake. The timber brought up near the Santee was the trunk of a cedar tree, but it was near this point the Peggy Steuart grounded after she was burned.

The dredging now in progress off the gymnasium academy, has discovered a number of small anchors, such as the boatmen of Annapolis use. Several large anchors, that belong to the Government, were found sunk deep in the mud, and required too much labor to bring up. Work on the covered archway to connect the armory with Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's new quarters, has been commenced. The basin on Severn river to provide harborage for the small boats of the Naval Academy has been finished.

An approximation of the percentage of completion of the different parts of the constructions comprising the new Naval Academy has been made and is as follows: Armory, seamanship building, marine engineering building, marine barracks, marine officers' quarters, main mess building, completed; midshipmen's quarters, main building of group, 80 per cent.; officers' dwellings, 80 per cent.; superintendent's dwelling, 70 per cent.; chapel, 40 per cent.; seawall and power house, 66 per cent.; academic building, 10 per cent.; shop 10 per cent.; experimental building, hospital administration building and gymnasium, not begun. The buildings finished or nearly so are in most cases the most important ones of the group, so that well over a half of the work has been completed.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 8, 1904.

One of the most pleasant of the several enjoyable affairs this week was that given by Mrs. B. F. Tilley on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 30, at which she entertained the young people of the yard in honor of Miss Burwell, daughter of Capt. William T. Burwell, of the Independence. Miss Burwell has only recently come to the yard, but she is already a favorite among the young people. The house had been prettily decorated with greens, roses and geraniums. The popular game of five hundred was played at the five tables during the evening, the prizes being awarded to Lieut. Clarence S. Owens, U.S.M.C., of the Ohio, and to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin of the Buffalo. Mrs. Tilley was assisted in receiving by Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, and among those invited to meet the guest of honor were Miss Paschall of Seattle, Miss Isabel Glennon, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Fechet of the Benicia Barracks, Miss Carolyn McDougal, Miss Cornelia Kempf of San Francisco, Miss Edeline Tilley, Mrs. John T. Myers, P. A. Surg., and Mrs. Charles C. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough, Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Lieut. C. S. Owens, U.S.M.C., Ben Tilley, Captain Day, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez of the torpedo flotilla, Lieut. Joseph K. Taussig, Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Fritz Kempf of San Francisco, and Dr. Milton E. Lando.

Mrs. Charles G. Smith entertained Miss Fechet of Benicia Barracks for a few days last week. Miss Fechet is a popular Army girl and has visited at the yard on several occasions of late. Miss Paschall of Seattle is visiting here for a few weeks, and is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Burwell aboard the Independence.

Capt. and Mrs. John Raymond, who have been visiting the former's cousin, Col. William R. Smedberg, and

Mrs. Smedberg, in San Francisco, sailed on the Logan on Thursday last for the Philippines. Mrs. Raymond came to California as a bride and she and her husband were entertained quite extensively during their stay in San Francisco.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 1, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake entertained at dinner at their home here. Yellow was the color chosen for the table decorations, and a remarkably pretty effect was attained with yellow blossoms and delicate green ferns. Among those present were Mrs. J. W. Philip, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, and Lieutenant Besheff of the Russian cruiser Lena.

Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams left San Francisco on Sunday last for Norfolk, Va., where she goes to join her husband, Asst. Naval Constructor Adams, who was recently ordered to that navy yard. Constructor Adams was formerly on duty at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, and Mrs. Adams was very prominent socially, so that she will be greatly missed from the gaieties of the coming winter. She was Miss Goldsborough before her marriage, and was a belle among the exclusive Southern set.

To the great regret of her friends at this yard Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., has decided to spend the coming winter in San Francisco, and she and her little son are now settled at the Plymouth in that city. Mrs. Irwin has lived either here or in Vallejo for the past three or four years, having stayed in the navy yard town since her husband was assigned to the Solace last May. Mrs. Irwin, Sr., and Miss Lulu Irwin intend to remain at the New Bernard in Vallejo. Paymaster Irwin sailed for the Philippines on the Logan.

Among the pleasant affairs given in honor of Miss Burwell since her arrival was the informal tea at which Miss Clotilde Williams was hostess on Saturday afternoon, her guests being confined to the young ladies of the yard. Those invited to meet Miss Burwell and her guest, Miss Paschall, were Miss Stella McCalla, Miss Isabel Glennon, Miss Williamson, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Charlotte Gearing and Miss Amy Shepley.

Several San Franciscans were up to attend the hop given by the officers here on Sunday evening, the 1st, which, although small, was a very pleasant affair. The big sail loft was gay with flags and colored bunting.

Miss Lucy Gwin Coleman of San Francisco came up to the yard on Saturday and remained for the hop, a guest of Mrs. Rousseau, who also entertained Miss Christine Pomeroy of San Francisco over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Winslip have returned to San Francisco after a several weeks' wedding trip and have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Francis for a couple of months. Later they will make their home with Mrs. Winslip's mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Casey, at their handsome San Francisco residence.

Miss Alice Andrews, daughter of Col. Andrews of the Army, who is stationed in San Francisco, left last week for the East where she will spend the winter. Mr. and Mrs. C. Fred Kohl of San Francisco entertained at a launch party in honor of Miss Maxine Elliott on Sunday last, and came up to the yard where a short time was spent in visiting friends. Med. Insp. Manly H. Simons returned on Sunday evening from a twenty-four hours hunting trip, and brought back with him sixty fine canvasbacks, the result of his day's sport. Miss Cornelia Kempf of San Francisco spent a few days here during the past week, a guest at the home of Mrs. R. M. Cutts. Fritz Kempf was also a visitor to the yard last week and spent a couple of days here with Ben Tilley. Mrs. Cutts is now entertaining Mrs. Lafavre, wife of Lieutenant Lafavre, who came up from her home in San Rafael a few days ago for a brief visit.

Much regret is felt here over the coming departure of Lieut. Raymond Sullivan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Sullivan, who came to the yard only last September, but have made many friends. Lieutenant Sullivan has been ordered to the Solace. Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, who will sail on Dec. 22 for Samoa, to which place the former has been assigned as governor, will leave here about the middle of the month and will spend a few days at San Luis Obispo before sailing for Tutuila.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake entertained a number of friends at five hundred on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th, the prize being won by Mrs. James H. Bull. The guests present included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Glennon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Knapp, Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Bull, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry T. Gearing, Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransome, Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, Mrs. McDougal, Miss Caroline McDougal, Mrs. Lee M. Harding, and Miss Amy Shepley.

Mrs. J. W. Philip, who has been visiting here for the past couple of months, the guest of Mrs. R. M. Cutts, left to-day for her home in Annapolis. Mrs. Philip is a great favorite and was entertained extensively, both here and in San Francisco.

On Saturday evening last a delegation from the Vallejo Odd Fellows visited the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and presented the latter with a handsome clock, as a mark of the appreciation felt for the courtesies extended to the delegates to the national convention of the order held in San Francisco a short time ago.

Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Greenleaf, who have been visiting their son in Berkeley for some time, have left for Washington, D.C., where they contemplate spending some time before going to Fort Moultrie, S.C., where a son, Dr. Harry Greenleaf, is at present stationed. Mrs. W. G. Miller is spending a few days in San Francisco where she is a guest of Miss Edith Cheesborough.

As a result of a letter received from the Department at Washington, inquiring in regard to the date at which the Lawton could be completed, the ship will be finished by the yard force in fifteen days' time. The Lawton has had extensive repairs done on her here and has been at Mare Island for over a year.

The examination for assistant paymasters in the Navy, which has been in progress here for the past three weeks, was completed yesterday. Only two applicants took the examination at this yard.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 12, 1904.

The uninformed at Fort Crook were startled several days ago by the receipt of the following invitation: "Headquarters, Herd No. 1, Mystic Order of Troopers and Gooks. You are earnestly requested to be present at the first regular meeting of the Herd to witness the transfer of the goat's crown, club, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 7:30 p.m. Bring a thirst. By order of Right Worshipful Woofers. Signed, Quill Gook."

On the reverse side was embellished a coat of arms consisting of a shield quartered with a crown and the figure "30," bearing the inscription "Tengo Cuernos," and surmounted by a goat's head. Everybody was kept guessing as to the meaning of this mystic order, all except the bachelors who, however, kept an exasperating silence. It was a stag affair, they admitted, and the secret preparations gave promise of something out of the ordinary. Even now the exact details cannot be learned, but when the eventful night came the officers of the regiment were treated to something new in the "crowning of the goat." It was to celebrate the adoption of a new goat into the herd in the person of Lieutenant Elliott, who reported here the early part of the month, and the old goat who had grown bald and hoary, Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, was finally relieved of his horns on his promise to "respect the laws of the Gooks and Woofers," and to stop his goatish pranks. Mr. Elliott was then crowned with all pomp and ceremony, the coronation scene and songs having been copied after those of King Edward, of England. Upon the completion of the ceremony a Dutch lunch was served and the evening spent in merriment.

A series of bi-monthly hops and card parties has been

established in the garrison by the officers and ladies of the regiment. On Thursday evening, the first of the card parties was given and was a delightful and successful affair. The three hostesses, Mrs. William Carleton, Mrs. Benjamin Wade, and Mrs. George R. Guild, received at the officers' club. The first prizes, six dainty cups and saucers and a picture, were won by Mrs. Isaac Erwin and Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, and the second prizes, a cut glass bon-bon dish and an adjustable book shelf, by Percy Silver and Captain Erwin. Mrs. H. Ketchum and Miss Nora Casey, the guests of Capt. Frank Wilcox, and Miss Cole, the guest of Mrs. Percy Silver, were the guests from town.

Miss Anna R. Orcutt, of Omaha, entertained informally at a lobster supper on last Sunday evening. Pink roses and Japanese lilies dressed the table and hand-painted plate cards, with pink roses, marked the places of Misses Anals Byrne, Ada Kirkendall, Lois Bacon, of Elmyra, N.Y., Wilbur, of Colorado Springs, Jane Orcutt, and Anna R. Orcutt, Capt. Charles Castle, Capt. Frank Wilcox, Lieutenants Allen, Keller, Clark, and Lawton.

On Sunday of last week Miss Nora Casey, of Omaha, was the guest of Mrs. Isaac Erwin. Miss Wilhelmina Lowe, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Lowe, for a short time. Miss Lowe, who was one of the two harpists at the World's Fair, will join Sousa on Dec. 20, in New York city, to tour the world with his famous band as harpist.

A daintily appointed supper was given Sunday evening by Mrs. Pauline Murphy, for her sister, Miss Wilhelmina Lowe. In the center of the table was a bowl of individual bunches of parma violets, from which stretched purple ribbons to the hand-painted place cards of violets. The silver candlesticks were dressed in fluffy purple tulle bows. The guests were: Miss Wilhelmina Lowe, Miss Mercedes Bell, Mrs. George R. Guild, and Miss Mercedes Lowe, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Lieutenants Lawton, Howard, Wuest, Sharon, and Elliott.

Mrs. Armella Slaughter Gilmore, daughter of Major Bradner D. Slaughter, who went to New York city last May for the purpose of completing her comic opera, "The Pielades," and of securing a presentation of the play, returned to Omaha Friday morning, called home by the serious illness of her mother. While in New York Mrs. Gilmore was very fortunate in enlisting the services of several members of the National Art Club, the most prominent and influential organization of its kind in the United States. Arrangements have been made for a presentation of parts of the opera before the club, theatrical managers and musical critics the second week in January, at which time Mrs. Gilmore will return to New York.

Mr. Albert Randall of Omaha, who went to Washington, D.C., a few weeks ago to stand examination for an appointment in the Marine Corps, has passed successfully and received a commission of lieutenant of marines by special appointment of the Secretary of the Navy. He ranked eighth in a class of thirty-two.

Mrs. Bradner D. Slaughter, who is at the Presbyterian Hospital, Omaha, is reported convalescing rapidly. No ill results have followed the serious operation performed and a few weeks should restore her to her family much improved in health. Major Slaughter will not return to Kansas City until Mrs. Slaughter is entirely out of danger.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 12, 1904.

Four enlisted men have been detailed to act as instructors in connection with the athletic drill which is carried on in the post gymnasium every morning by the various organizations of this command. The course of instruction is well liked by the men, being something entirely new. Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav., superintendent of athletics, has charge of the exercises, and is an excellent instructor.

Thursday morning the members of Troop C, 15th Cav., began drawing part of the new pattern uniform. They were furnished everything except the olive drab trousers, blouses and tan shoes, which will not be issued until a full supply is received. Their blue clothing was in bad shape as the men were trying to save as much clothing money as possible knowing they would not receive an extra allowance in drawing this new clothing. The new order only allows a man who is on his first six months an extra allowance; men at this post have passed that period and now have to supply themselves with clothing which will amount to near \$40.

Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, 15th Cav., who has been under treatment at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington for an operation on one ear, returned to the garrison Thursday morning. Mrs. Walter Saben, who has been visiting her son, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Patridge, returned to her home at Winchester, N.H., last Monday. Lieut. C. R. Norton, 15th Cav., who has been on sick report with injuries received to his shoulder, has recovered and resumed his duties.

Miss Frances Cameron, sister of Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, 15th Cav., is at the garrison the guest of Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham and the Misses Gresham, having arrived Tuesday from New York city.

Col. William M. Wallace has taken another step for the interest of the men of the command. He has decided to allow the men to use the post gymnasium every week for a hop. As the command contains near 1,000 men and the gymnasium is too small for all the hops they will either be held in turn by a squadron of Cavalry and by the Artillery battalion or clubs will be formed.

Lieut. T. D. Barber, Marine Corps, who was commissioned Dec. 3, arrived at his home in Burlington Thursday from Washington. He will remain with his parents until Jan. 1, when he will report at Annapolis.

A peculiar accident happened to a horse of this garrison Friday while Troop C, 15th Cav., were preparing for drill. The animal was sick and when the men came in the stable he gave a jump, breaking the halter chain. The shock threw the horse in the air, and turning a complete somersault he fell and his neck was broken. He was ordered shot.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, has issued cards for a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard at their home in Burlington next Thursday.

A bowling team, composed of Musician John Mitchell, Corpl. Otto Reimer, 2d Battery, F.A., Corpl. Charles Morse, Troop I, 15th Cav., Joseph Shepard and William Lake, defeated the post bowling team last Tuesday evening on the post alleys, winning two games out of the three.

An informal hop was held at the post gymnasium on Friday evening, nearly all the officers and ladies of the garrison attending. It was a very pleasant affair. Refreshments were served and the 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music. After the hop chafing dish suppers were served at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Patridge, Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, Lieutenants Dean and Lynch.

The garrison has been enlivened by Mrs. Leon R. Patridge's two popular guests, Miss Lucy Thompson, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Nelle Raglan Boone of New York city. A series of very pretty dinner parties have been held by Lieut. and Mrs. Patridge. On Thursday evening the prevailing color for the party was pink and the guests were Lieuts. I. S. Martin, C. R. Norton, Samuel Van Leer and Milton G. Holliday. On Sunday evening the decorations were of holly, the guests being Lieuts. Ben Lear, Jr., Warren Dean, 15th Cav., and Scott Baker, Art. Corps.

It was with the greatest of pleasure that the officers and men of the post, and we can also say some of the ladies, heard of Senator Redfield Proctor's bill for the sabbath of beer in the canten. The bill coming as it did from "the patron saint of Fort Ethan Allen" was more than a pleasant piece of surprising news and the offi-

cers all expressed appreciation in a most emphatic way of the senator's care for the welfare of the Army. Your correspondent interviewed Col. William M. Wallace, C. O., and nearly all the officers of the post on this question, for the New York papers, and in every instance praise was heard for the senator and a desire expressed that the bill be favorably acted upon. Probably at no other post in the Service have the effects of the abolishment of the canteen been felt as at this post within the past year.

The weather at this garrison the past week has been bitter cold and the temperature stood between zero and ten above. Still duty is such that there is no need of anyone being outside, except the guards, unless when going from one building to another.

Lieut. Richard B. Going's condition is greatly improved. Major Edwin Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., who is on his way from Fort Banks, Mass., to Plattsburg Barracks, spent yesterday as the guest of Capt. James A. Ryan. Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers and Major Curtis B. Hoppin, who have been at Fort Banks, Mass., as members of a G.C.M., returned to the garrison to-day.

The officers and ladies have enjoyed skating the past week, as the ice on two ponds adjoining the reservation is excellent. This week a rink for the officers will be laid out in front of the officers' line and one for the men in front of their line.

The first band concert to be held at this garrison occurred Saturday evening in the post gymnasium, when over 300 men heard the 15th Cavalry band in concert. Owing to the size of the gym, only twenty men from each organization were allowed admission and a roster will be kept of the men to attend. These concerts will be held every week.

Invitations to the officers and ladies of the garrison, Plattsburg Barracks, Burlington and other friends have been issued by Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin for their silver wedding anniversary which will be held in the post gymnasium on Friday evening.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., who has been granted a four months' leave, will go on Dec. 20 to New York city, and on the 28th will sail on the Baltic for France. He will spend his leave sight-seeing and on a tour of military study.

Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav., whose photograph in the new style English-pattern cap was carried in all prominent papers throughout the country and who earned quite a reputation at Madison Square Garden with a composite troop of the 15th Cavalry, has joined this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire's guests at a dinner party on Saturday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Julian R. Lindsey, Mrs. Reilly, Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick and Lieut. David McKell.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger gave a pleasant party Wednesday evening for Miss Katharine Strong of Burlington, who leaves for California to-night. At the farewell party were Miss Ethel Bingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, Lieuts. C. R. Norton, Charles Burnett, Francis Cameron, Charles Patterson and I. S. Martin.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 12, 1904.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling and Mrs. Darling have been the guests of Capt. Thomas Perry, commandant of the navy yard, during the past week. Secretary Darling made a thorough inspection of the yard and Pensacola harbor.

A large number of the officers and ladies of the navy yard and of the garrison of Fort Barrancas assembled at the quarters of Captain Perry, last Friday evening and organized a card club. A very delightful evening was passed in playing six-handed euchre. Ensign Manley won the first prize for gentlemen, but was obliged to cut for it with Captain Perry, Captain Hatch, Dr. Harris, Lieutenant Myers and Mr. Stanford. Mrs. Stanford won the first prize for ladies, but was also obliged to cut for it with Miss Hubbell, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Eaton. The Navy won all the prizes, even the lowest, which went to Mrs. Wright. Those present were Secretary and Mrs. Darling, Captain Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Stevens, Comdr. and Mrs. Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. Dubose, Lieut. J. R. Edie, Mr. Manley, Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. and Miss Hubbell, Chaplain and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Captains Hase and Ford, Lieutenant Crawford, Lieut. and Miss Myers, Captain Perry and Mrs. Dubose furnished the refreshments. The next meeting will be held at the post, and will be given by Mrs. Hubbell and Mrs. Perry.

Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy S. Lyon entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Andrus and Miss Myers at dinner on Saturday evening and later all attended the dance at the navy yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Storck gave a dinner on Tuesday evening to Chaplain and Mrs. Perry, Miss Grace Perry and Lieut. H. J. Watson, Art. Corps.

On the first of the year the 22d Co., C.A., under command of Captain Hilton, will move out of the tents they have been in during the past year, and will take station at the sub-post, Fort Pickens. The annual sub-caliber practice is being conducted at the present time.

Quite a number of hunting parties are organized each week for the numerous quail and ducks that abound in this section. Captain Hase and Lieutenant Andrus have purchased a fine assortment of decoy ducks, and they are enthusiastic over the fine hunting prospects. Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Hatch and Chaplain Perry are making arrangements for a Christmas tree for the Sunday school.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 12, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson entertained the Whist Club on last Monday evening. Capt. W. H. Oury, 24th Inf., spent several days last week, the guest of friends in the post.

Cards have been received here for the wedding of Miss Margaret Wagner to Capt. W. K. Naylor, 9th Inf., who is a student here in the Staff College. Miss Wagner was a resident of the post last winter, while her father, Colonel Wagner, was on duty here, and she made many friends who will be glad to welcome her. The wedding will take place in Washington, D.C., Dec. 27. Miss Pearl Southall, of Marion, Ind., is the guest of Miss Edith Burbank.

On last Saturday Mrs. M. F. Davis entertained at cards, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hall, of Chicago. The game played was six-handed euchre. The decorations in the house and the prizes were all in the national colors. Mrs. B. W. Atkinson won the first prize, Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough the second, and Mrs. J. R. McGuinness the consolation. Mrs. C. S. Burbank won the "lone hand" prize.

The minstrel show given by enlisted men last Tuesday evening, in the post gymnasium, was exceptionally fine, and largely attended by officers and enlisted men. Miss Erwin entertained the young people after the minstrel show at a "bunny party."

Miss Pettit, of Hempstead, Long Island, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Walton. Lieut. H. G. Young, 6th Inf., has returned from a two months' leave spent in Washington, and in hunting in Virginia.

At the Episcopal church bazaar, given in the Planter's hotel in Leavenworth, on Thursday and Friday of last week, the Japanese booth attracted a great deal of attention. It was in charge of Mrs. J. V. R. Hoff, who was assisted by Mrs. J. D. L. Hartmann, Mrs. W. Mitchell, Mrs. J. L. Pitts, Mrs. G. A. Youngberg, Mrs. R. E. Raymond, Mrs. H. G. Stahl, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. C. S. Haight, and Miss Edith Burbank, from the post, and Miss Dodsworth, Miss Carr, and Miss Dudley, from Leavenworth. The elaborate Japanese decorations, the tall palms, and Christmas colors, made

a very beautiful setting for the exquisite Japanese costumes worn by the ladies serving tea. These costumes were especially elegant and elaborate, all having been brought from Japan. The ladies all look truly "Jappy," their hair having been dressed by a native Japanese maid.

The first hard snow of the season fell Sunday, although not enough for sleighing. The 6th Infantry Band returned from St. Louis last week.

Miss Edith Burbank entertained the young people on Saturday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Southall. Seven-handed euchre was played, the prizes being won by Lieut. P. H. Bagby and Miss Stone.

On last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. F. W. Pitts and Mrs. C. H. Errington were hostesses at a military euchre given at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Errington. The house was elaborately decorated with flags, in one room a garrison flag being caught to the ceiling and draped to form a tent. The military scheme was carried out even in the refreshments, the ices being frozen in the form of a small American flag. The prizes were won at the fort, defended by Mrs. E. W. Atkinson, Mrs. T. Ross, Mrs. James, Mrs. E. Swift, Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, and Miss Edith Burbank, each lady receiving a beautiful prize.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1904.

The post has had two distinguished visitors in the person of Lieutenant General von Lowenfeld and Major Count von Schmettow, of Germany, Emperor William's representatives at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington. Rear Admiral F. M. Symonde and W. L. Field, U.S.N., have also been in town.

Mrs. D. D. Mitchell is in Louisville, Ky., the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckenridge. Miss Mitchell is in St. Louis, where she is being handsomely entertained. Mrs. Katharine Auman Ogden has returned from Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Greene and Miss Cornelia Greene, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, are having some charming entertainments given in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Albright have issued invitations for a dance on Dec. 22, in honor of the Misses Greene, and as the interior of the Albright residence is one of the handsomest in the city, it will be one of the events of the winter. The Misses Greene gave two delightful debutante luncheons on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Miss Otis, daughter of Gen. E. S. Otis, is the guest of Miss Fannie G. Bell. On Monday evening, Miss Bell gave a beautiful debutante dinner of twenty-four covers, at the University Club. The table decorations were elaborate, quantities of pink roses being used. Miss Bell wore white and Miss Otis a black spangled robe. The guests from the post included Major Bell, Capt. L. W. Jordan, Lieut. G. W. Brandle, Lieut. A. D. Budd, and Capt. C. A. Martin, from Fort Niagara. After the dinner, Major and Miss Bell and their guests attended the Assembly dance.

All the officers from the post will be in attendance at the 7th Regiment Armory to-night, when Gen. Nelson H. Henry will present to Colonel Fox, of the Regiment, a commission brevetting him a brigadier general.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gouveneur V. Packer entertained at dinner on Monday. Miss Martha Aldrich leaves for Chicago to stay with relatives, when her marriage to Capt. F. W. Kobbe, U.S.A., will take place. M. B. S.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S. D., Dec. 6, 1904.

Capt. E. R. Heiberg became the father of a baby boy on Thursday, Dec. 1. The stork visited Lieut. F. W. Glover on Saturday, Dec. 3, and left a girl. The last visit was to Capt. J. A. Cole on Monday, Dec. 5, where as a remembrance a boy was left. On account of the rapidly increasing population there is great demand for nurse girls.

Mrs. Furlong gave a very enjoyable luncheon to the married ladies Saturday at 1:30. Those present were Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Sans, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Devereux, Mrs. Freeland and Mrs. Biddle.

Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott returned Tuesday after a month's visit in St. Louis and the East. Mrs. Turner is expected back Friday after a prolonged stay with relatives in New York.

The garrison was somewhat excited a week ago Sunday night by several shots being fired at some escaping general prisoners, who sawed the bars in the guard house and escaped just after retreat. One was captured almost immediately. Two troops were sent after the other two, but were unsuccessful. Monday, Lieut. F. G. Turner and three men captured one of the prisoners about twenty-five miles east of the post. Tuesday Lieutenant Turner, Lieut. G. V. Strong and five men left the post after the third. Thursday night after riding 147 miles in three days, and passing through two snow storms they brought their man in, and are now dodging congratulations on their tracking ability.

Tuesday winter set in with a three days' snow, which caused the suspension of all drills and outdoor work—this was especially welcome to the junior officers who find school work and drill rather irksome when both come in the same day.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Colonel Austen of the 13th N.Y., not being satisfied with a portion of the manual of arms in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, has changed it to suit himself, and has issued printed instructions to his command as follows: "In right shoulder to left shoulder (or the reverse), as a second motion, bring the piece to the perpendicular, when raising it from the shoulder, then carry it across the body and again hold it at the perpendicular, before placing it on the shoulder, in each case opposite the respective shoulder." The D.R. calls for the movement in three motions, which it is held as very slurring in shifting the piece. The colonel's new order calls for five motions, but it is claimed gives more uniformity, and saves the moving of heads from side to side. Without going into the merits of the change, however, we cannot see where Colonel Austen gets his authority to depart from the D.R., and issue orders to suit himself. If one officer can do this, others will, and the result will be an endless variety of unauthorized movements.

The G.C.M., of which Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., was president, and Major W. I. Washburn, 1st Brigade Staff, J.A., for the trial of Major E. H. Mitchell, 14th N.Y., found him guilty of sending an official communication criticizing his superior officer, without forwarding the communication through his next superior C.O., and without first having sought redress of or through his immediate C.O. He was sentenced to be reprimanded, and the proceedings were confirmed by the Governor. The Governor, however, makes no reprimand in the order, which is issued by Adjutant General Henry, as is customary. General Roe will issue the order of reprimand.

The Board of Supervisors of Herkimer County, N.Y., were guests on Dec. 5 of the 31st Separate Co., N.G.N.Y., of Mohawk, Captain Eddy, at a complimentary concert given by Company G Glee Club, 4th Battalion, N.G.N.Y., at the State armory. There were also present a number of other guests of the company. The county Solons were splendidly entertained. The entertainment included a drill by the company, and the presentation of medals for marksmanship, dancing and a collation. The Company G Glee Club, on the members of which fell the main burden of the evening's entertainment, proved

themselves fully capable and accomplished singers, and reflected credit both upon themselves and their director, Professor Stephens.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, held its annual prize shooting revolver contests at its armory a few days since. Private Helfrich, with a score of 23 points out of a possible 25, at a 75 yard target, won the Morton medal representing the battery championship. Q.M. Sergt. W. Gray, with a score of 45 out of a possible 50, won the Stadler medal. Those taking part in the honorary members match were: Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Lieut. W. Henderson, Lieut. J. Wimmer, Sergeant Stearns and W. E. Hildredth.

Col. Henry M. Warfield, 5th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., is interesting himself in a movement to have Congress pass a resolution allowing the National Guards throughout the country the use of public buildings in Washington during the inauguration. Colonel Warfield has written to Senator Gorman and Representative Wachter about the matter. He has asked them to interest themselves in the movement. The 5th Regiment will visit Washington on March 4. The 4th Regiment will give its Christmas dance, regimental parade and battalion drill on the evening of Dec. 30 in its armory in Baltimore. It has been decided that Col. Charles A. Little, of the 1st Regiment, with headquarters at Hagerstown, is the ranking regimental colonel of the State troops. The 1st is, therefore, the senior regiment of the guard. The 4th Regiment is now the junior command.

The 9th N.Y. has completed arrangements for a big athletic meeting at its armory in West Fourteenth street, New York city, to be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 14. The events are open to all amateur athletes, and consist of the following: 60-yard, 300-yard, 1,000-yard and one mile runs and a two mile bicycle race, all handicaps; 600-yard novice race, tug-of-war, open to teams of four men each, 220-yard novice race, open to members of public schools; one mile inter-company relay race handicap, open to teams of four men each, and one mile relay handicap open to clubs and regiments. The prizes are valuable, and a gold stop watch will be given for first, a gold stop watch for second, and a gold die medal for third man. In the tug-of-war the prizes will be gold and silver die medals, for first and second teams and the same prizes will be given in the relay races. In the public school race the prizes will be gold, silver and bronze die medals to first, second and third. Entries will close at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 9. There will be dancing after the games. Practice can be had at the armory on Monday and Friday evenings before and after drills.

The annual inspection and muster of the 2d Battalion of the New York Naval Militia took place at the headquarters of the battalion, Sixth avenue, near President street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Brooks Fry, of the staff of Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, was the inspecting and mustering officer. The following is the result of the muster:

| | On roll. | Pres't. | Ab't. |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Officers | 6 | 6 | .. |
| Chief petty officers..... | 6 | 6 | .. |
| Hospital Corps | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| First Division | 51 | 51 | .. |
| Second Division | 33 | 33 | .. |
| Third Division | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| Fourth Division | 30 | 30 | .. |
| Fifth Division | 22 | 24 | 8 |
| Sixth Division | 19 | 17 | 2 |
| Totals | 203 | 191 | 12 |
| Percentage of attendance, 94.08. | | | |

A canvass has been taken to determine how many members of the 8th N.Y. would take part in the trip to Washington, incident to the inauguration of President Roosevelt next March. The individual men of the command will be required to pay \$5.00 each to cover part of the expenses, the balance being paid from other funds. The result of the canvass is that ninety per cent. of the men have expressed their intention of taking part.

The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Co. K, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will take place on Dec. 22, 1904, at Delmonico's, New York city. During the winter of 1854-5 the organization of an Engineer Corps was talked of in the 7th Regiment, and in the spring of that year the complete organization and adoption of minutes took place. This Engineer Corps afterwards became Company K of the regiment. The active company will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on the above mentioned date by producing a play written by Mr. George P. Day, with assistance from Mr. George deC. Curtis. The entire performance, including the writing of the play, is by Company K men. The production of the play is under the supervision of Mr. Rutger B. Jewett, who has had considerable experience in matters of that kind, and the arrangements are in charge of the following members of the company: Lieut. J. Augustus Barnard, S. D. McGraw, F. Gordon Brown, Jr., Marvyn Scudder, H. Wilmey Biddle and W. W. Hopkin, Jr. A number of prominent veterans of Co. K are acting as patrons of the affair, among whom are: Gen. J. F. Pierson (brigadier general, Volunteers in the Civil War); Major T. K. Gibbs (ex-1st U.S. Art.); Capt. F. Aug. Schermerhorn (Civil War officer); Lieut. J. G. Heckscher (ex-12th U.S. Inf.); Captains Lefferts and Kirkland (former commanding officers of the company), and other prominent veterans, such as Adrian Iselin, Jr., T. J. Oakley Rhineland, Wm. R. Stewart, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., E. H. Harriman, H. E. Gawtry, Wm. S. Scott.

The annual dinner of the board of officers of the 12th N.Y. was held at the University Club, New York city, Dec. 10, and proved an enjoyable event. Colonel Dyer presided, and there was a full attendance. The special guests were Gen. McCoskry Butt, and ex-Colonels Robert W. Leonard and Heman Dowd.

Capt. Frank H. Norton, of the 23d N.Y., has been unanimously elected major, vice Todd, promoted lieutenant colonel.

Brevet Major Henry De Witt Hamilton, who was until recently the adjutant of the 23d N.Y., took the oath of office as assistant inspector of small arms practice, 2d Brigade, on Dec. 12.

The 74th, N.Y., Colonel Fox, was reviewed in its armory in Buffalo, Dec. 12, by Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant general of the State. After the review Lieutenant Colonel Cottle stepped to the center of the floor, and on behalf of the regiment, he presented Colonel Fox the silver set of 250 pieces. Lieutenant Colonel Cottle said the regiment had asked him to voice the appreciation of the officers and men for their commander. General Henry then presented Colonel Fox his commission as a brevet brigadier general for twenty-five years' service. Capt. William E. Otto, formerly in command of Co. F, on behalf of the veteran's association of that company, presented General Fox a diamond sword scabbard. At the Markens, at eleven o'clock, Major Elsiecl tendered a banquet to the 74th Regiment officers and visiting staff officers. At five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Iroquois Hotel, the officers of the regiment dined Brigadier General Henry.

Members of Squadron A of New York, propose to form a hockey team, which will play a game with the 7th N.Y., and other organizations in New York.

The following organizations of the New York National Guard, will parade for annual inspection and muster by officers of the Army and the National Guard on the dates given: 71st Regiment, Jan. 3-4; 17th Separate Company, Jan. 5; 69th Regiment, Jan. 16-17; 8th Regiment, Jan. 24-25; 9th Regiment, Jan. 30-31; 7th Regiment, Feb. 6-7; 11th Separate Company, Feb. 10; 1st Battery, Feb. 11; 12th Regiment, Feb. 14-15; 3d Battery, Feb. 14; 14th Regiment, Feb. 20-21; 2d Battery, Feb. 21; 13th Regiment, Feb. 27; 22d Regiment, Feb. 27-28; 23d Regiment, March 6-7; 2d Signal Corps, March 6; 1st Signal Corps, March 9; 4th Regiment, March 15-16; Squadron A, April 5, Troop C, April 6; 65th Regiment, April 25-26; 74th Regiment, April 27-28.

(Navy continued from page 407.)

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The nominations made during the recess of Congress, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 10, Page 377, were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 8 and 12. Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 12, 1904:

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen to be a commander from the 23d of November, 1904, vice Beecher, promoted.
Lieut. (J.G.) Hilary H. Royall to be a lieutenant from the 6th of December, 1904, vice Lieut. (J.G.) Morris H. Brown, deceased, after being due for promotion.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 2d of December, 1904, to fill vacancies existing on that date:

Henry N. Manney, Jr., N.Y.; Clifford P. Meyer, La.; Franklin B. Garrett, La.; Samuel W. Bogan, Md.; Calvin B. Matthews, Tenn.; Frederick A. Gardner, Mich.; Edward P. Dieter, a non-commissioned officer of the Marine Corps; Albert E. Randall, Neb.; Arthur A. Racicot, Jr., Mass.; James R. N. Boyd, Va.; Ross S. Kingsbury, Idaho; Tom Dustin Barber, Vt.; and Hermann T. Vulte, N.Y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 9.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, to command Gloucester temporarily; thence to Washington, D.C., and report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.
Med. Dir. H. J. Babin, to be placed on the retired list of the Navy on Dec. 15, 1904, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 144 of the R.S. and Sec. 11 of Personnel Act.

Act. Asst. Surg. T. G. Foster, detached Michigan; leave until Jan. 3, 1905; then report at Washington, D.C., for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy; then wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. De Vallin, to Michigan.
Chief Corp. W. A. Barry, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Prairie.
Corp. W. F. Hamberger, detached Prairie; to home and wait orders.

DEC. 10.—Med. Dir. H. J. Babin, detached duty in command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; Dec. 15, 1904; to home.

Med. Insp. D. N. Bertolette, detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty in charge of the U.S. Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1904.

Med. Insp. G. E. H. Harmon, detached duty in charge of the U.S. Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.; to duty in command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1904.

Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, additional duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

DEC. 11.—Sunday.

DEC. 12.—Lieut. D. M. Garrison is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Massachusetts.

The following officers are detached from the San Francisco when out of commission and ordered home and wait orders: Capt. S. W. Very, Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Carter, Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Woods, Lieuts. E. B. Larimer, H. I. Cone and D. W. Blamer, Ensigns F. R. McCrary, W. H. Allen and J. V. Babcock and Lieut. F. N. Freeman.

DEC. 13.—Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, retired, report commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., for court-martial duty.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, detached duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., etc.; to Annapolis, Md.

Bten. A. Wohltman, detached Uncas; to Peoria.
Gun. H. J. Palmer, detached Massachusetts; to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Act. Gun. J. G. Nicklas, detached Peoria; to Massachusetts.

DEC. 14.—Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Anderson, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Colorado as navigator, Dec. 20, 1904.

Lieut. C. W. Cole, to Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1904, examination for promotion, then report Bureau of Navigation for instruction preliminary to taking charge of naval recruiting party No. 3.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany, detached Alliance, etc.; to Gloucester.

Surg. G. Rothganger, detached San Francisco; to home and one month's leave.

Paymr. H. A. Dent, detached San Francisco, when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Chief Bten. P. J. Kane, detached San Francisco when out of commission; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Corp. W. C. Hardie, detached San Francisco when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. J. Horan, detached San Francisco when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. P. Fernan, detached San Francisco when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. F. Sauer, detached San Francisco when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. C. Johanson, detached San Francisco when out of commission; to Illinois.

Col. G. C. Reid, placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps on Dec. 15, 1904, with the rank of brigadier general.
Paymr. Clk. X. D. Holt, appointment dated Oct. 22, 1902, duty on board the San Francisco, revoked.

DEC. 15.—Surg. S. G. Evans detached Cleveland to the Illinois.

P.A. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, to the Illinois temporarily, thence to the Cleveland.

First Lieut. A. B. Owens, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3.

Chief Bten. H. Hudson, to naval station, Key West.

Act. Capt. J. Feaster, Jr., detached from the Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound; to the Pennsylvania.

War. Mach. J. J. Fuller, to the West Virginia.

War. Mach. G. M. Heinen, to the Colorado.

Paymr. Clk. D. A. Moore, appointment dated March 14, for duty on board the Amphitrite revoked. Appointed Oct. 29, 1904, for duty at naval station, Guantanamo.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, Manila, Dec. 15, 1904.

Rear Admiral W. W. Folger, New Orleans; to the Baltimore.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, New Orleans; to the Baltimore.

Ensign D. C. Bingham, orders to the Cincinnati revoked, continue duty on Frolic.

Midshipman A. B. Reed orders to Frolic, revoked; continue duty on Mohican.

Paymr. Clk. R. H. McCulloch, Cavite Station; to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 30.—First Lieut. John S. Bates, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., proceed home.

DEC. 8, 1904.—Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, detached marine barracks, Washington, proceed to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty in command of marine battalion organized at marine barracks there for duty on Isthmus of Panama.

DEC. 6, 1904.—Capt. William N. McKelvey, detached marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to command Co. A, of the marine battalion organized for service on Isthmus of Panama.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, take charge of Provisional Company B, proceed to navy yard, League Island, as the officer detailed to command Co. B for duty with the marine battalion now being organized at that point for duty on the Isthmus of Panama.

Capt. George C. Reid, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., will report to commandant of navy

yard at that station to command Provisional Co. C, en route from above mentioned station to marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to join marine battalion, organizing at latter post for service on Isthmus of Panama, as the officer detailed to command Company D.

Capt. Herbert J. Hirsinger, from marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., proceed immediately to navy yard, League Island, Pa., as officer detailed to command Co. E, of marine battalion now being organized for duty on Isthmus of Panama.

First Lieut. Howard H. Kipp, from marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, report to commandant of station as adjutant with marine battalion now being organized for service on Isthmus of Panama.

First Lieut. William R. Pritchett from marine battalion navy yard, New York, report to commandant of station for duty with Provisional Co. B, organized at the above mentioned station, and which is to be ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to join marine battalion now being organized at that post for service on the Isthmus of Panama.

First Lieut. Henry D. F. Long detached from marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, report to commandant of station for duty with Co. A of marine battalion organized for service on Isthmus of Panama.

Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., report to commandant of that station for duty with Provisional Co. C, at above mentioned post, which is to be ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to join marine battalion now being organized for service on Isthmus of Panama. He will report for duty to command Co. C, en route to Isthmus of Panama.

First Lieut. Louis G. Miller, from U.S.S. Illinois, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty with Co. D of marine battalion now in process of organization at marine barracks there for service on the Isthmus of Panama.

DEC. 9, 1904.—Second Lieut. Harry C. Smith, detached on Dec. 23, 1904, from U.S.S. Alabama, proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. Conrad W. Kincade, detached on Dec. 28, 1904, from U.S.S. Kearsarge; to Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. Davis B. Willis, detached on Dec. 28, 1904, from U.S.S. Iowa, proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. William F. Upshur, detached U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 12, 1904, proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty with marine guard of U.S.S. Maine.

Second Lieut. Russell B. Putnam, detached marine barracks and School of Instruction, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty with marine guard of U.S.S. Kearsarge.

Second Lieut. Charles K. Sanderson, detached from marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., to New York, thence to San Juan, P.R., by first steamer leaving after Dec. 25, 1904, for duty at marine barracks there.

Second Lieut. Edward W. Banker, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty with marine guard U.S.S. Illinois, Dec. 28.

Second Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., report on Dec. 28, 1904, for duty with marine guard of U.S.S. Alabama.

Second Lieut. William E. Parker, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., report on Dec. 27, 1904, for duty with marine guard of the U.S.S. Kentucky.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty with marine guard of the U.S.S. Missouri.

Second Lieut. William M. Small, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., report on Dec. 28, 1904, for duty with marine guard of the U.S.S. Iowa.

Second Lieut. Walter N. Hill, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., report on Dec. 28, 1904, for duty with marine guard of the U.S.S. Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Farquharson, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to New York, N.Y., report on Dec. 28, 1904, for duty at marine barracks there.

Second Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis, detached from marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Boston, Mass., report on Dec. 28, 1904, for duty at Marine barracks there.

Second Lieut. Tillman Bunch, detached marine barracks and School of Application, proceed to League Island, Pa., report on Dec. 28, 1904, for duty at marine barracks there.

Second Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, detached marine barracks, San Juan, P.R., proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, detached on Dec. 28, 1904, from U.S.S. Maine, proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

Second Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, detached on Dec. 28, 1904, from U.S.S. Maine, proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

DEC. 10.—Second Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler, detached marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for duty at marine barracks there.

First Lieut. Thomas A. Mott, orders Dec. 8, 1904, to proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., etc., revoked.

First Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, orders Nov. 28, 1904, detaching from U.S.S. Southern, revoked.

Col. Otway C. Berryman, granted leave from date of receipt hereof to and including March 31, 1905.

Col. Percival C. Pope detached on Jan. 31, 1905, from duty in command of marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., proceed home to await retirement.

Major John A. Lejeune, detached from present duty on Isthmus of Panama upon arrival at Colon of U.S.S. Yankee, with battalion under command of Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood. Upon relief will embark, with command on U.S.S. Yankee. Orders for the distribution of command will be forwarded upon arrival at League Island, Pa.

Capt. John N. Wright to report to relief as the officer detailed to command Co. C.

Capt. Norman G. Burton, asst. Q.M., upon arrival of battalion under command of Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, will turn over all stores and property under his charges to Capt. Frank J. Schwable, and proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to brigadier general, commandant, headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

DEC. 12.—Capt. Albert S. McLemore, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, New York, proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty at headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

DEC. 13.—Major James E. Mahoney, detached from headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, proceed to Mare Island, Cal., for duty at marine barracks there.

DEC. 14.—Capt. John F. McGill, upon being relieved by Capt. George C. Thorpe, is detached from U.S.S. Franklin, assume command of a detachment, consisting of fifteen privates, which will be turned over to you by commandant of navy yard, Norfolk, Va., proceed to League Island, Pa., for duty with your detachment on board U.S.S. Massachusetts.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, detached from U.S.S. San Francisco, report immediately to commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the U.S.S. Franklin, vice Capt. John F. McGill, detached.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

DEC. 8.—Second Lieut. F. B. Harwood is granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 9.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth is granted two days' leave.

DEC. 10.—Second Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant is ordered to the Onondaga.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore is ordered to duty at the works of the Pusey & Jones Company, at Wilmington, Del., as inspector of labor and material for the machinery of the new schooner for the coast of Maine.

Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin is granted fifteen days' leave.

Capt. A. B. Davis is granted seven days' leave.

Second Lieut. B. F. Brockway is granted fifteen days' leave.

DEC. 12.—First Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor is granted thirty days' leave.

Second Asst. Engr. A. F. Patterson is detached from the Perry, and is ordered to the Rush.

DEC. 13.—First Asst. Engr. Q. B. Newman is ordered to the Perry.

First Lieut. W. W. Joines is granted sixteen days' leave.

Third Lieut. H. R. Searles is granted five days' extension of leave.

DEC. 14.—Second Lieut. John Mel is granted eleven days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. R. T. Powell is granted fifteen days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton is granted ten days' leave.

Confirmations by the Senate Dec. 13, 1904.

Appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service.

William T. Stromberg, of Maryland, to be a 3d lieutenant.

Clarence J. Curtiss, of New York, to be a 2d assistant engineer, with the rank of 3d lieutenant.

Frederick H. Young, of New York, to be a 2d assistant engineer, with the rank of 3d lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 12, 1904:

Promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service.

First Lieut. John C. Cantwell to be a captain from Oct. 11, 1904.

First Lieut. John C. Moore to be a captain.

First Lieut. Horace B. West to be a captain from June 20, 1904.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Billard to be a first lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1904.

Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Chiswell to be a first lieutenant from June 20, 1904.

Second Lieut. Bernard H. Camden to be a first lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1904.

Second Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble to be a first lieutenant.

Third Lieut. Edward S. Addison to be a second lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1904.

Third Lieut. Eben Barker to be a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. Leon C. Covell to be a second lieutenant from June 20, 1904.

Third Lieutenants Franklin B. Harwood, Philip W. Lauriat, William H. Munter, John L. Maher and William A. O'Malley to be second lieutenants.

Third Lieut. William H. Shea to be a second lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1904.

Third Lieut. Francis R. Shoemaker to be a second lieutenant.

Appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service.

George C. Alexander, of Ohio, to be a third lieutenant.

First Asst. Engr. Henry F. Schoenborn to be a chief engineer, with the rank of first lieutenant, from July 17, 1904.

Second Asst. Engr. Robert B. Adams to be a first assistant engineer, with the rank of second lieutenant, from July 17, 1904.

Albert F. Patterson, of Washington, to be a second assistant engineer, with the rank of third lieutenant.

The United States revenue cutter Onondaga, while lying at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., was run into Dec. 10 by the tug Boxer and damaged to the extent of about \$4,000. The entire stern of the Onondaga was crushed in by the force of the blow from the prow of the Boxer. The Onondaga was preparing for her winter's cruise at the time. The cutter will be detained for repairs until Jan. 1.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOULWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

CALFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. W. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—1st Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fengar. San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oreg.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patuxent, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. D. Myrick. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Baltimore, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 21.

Ventura, Honol., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 22.

Mongolia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 31.

Sierra, Honol., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 12.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 12.

Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 26.

Aorangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 6.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 23.

Miwera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 3.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 3, 1904.

The leap year cotillion, given by the ladies of the post last Tuesday evening, was a brilliant success. The hop room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there were many dainty favors distributed throughout the evening, the prettiest being small Japanese fans for the ladies, in the forms and colors of flowers. The evening opened with two regular dances and closed at twelve o'clock in the same way. Colonel Morris, Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, and Major Brown, received the guests. Miss Effie Morris, with Lieut. O. G. Collins, and Mrs. Abernethy with Lieut. M. E. Locke, were the leaders and directed the many beautiful figures of the cotillion. There were about forty couples dancing the German; among them were Miss Effie Morris, Lieutenant Collins, Mrs. Abernethy, Lieutenant Locke, Miss Morris, Captain Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Lieutenant Peace, Miss Andrews, Major Stephenson, Mrs. Perry, Colonel Patterson, Lieutenant Perry, Mrs. Edwards, Captain Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Lieutenant Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Miss Rivers, Miss Moore, Mrs. Evans, Captain Jewell, Mrs. Jessup, Captain Abernethy, Lieutenant and Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Kulp, Lieutenant Lyster, Captain and Mrs. Douglas, Lieutenant Shinkle, Miss Curry, Lieutenant Waller, Lieutenant and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. DeArmond, Captain Patten, Mrs. Davis. Refreshments of sandwiches, lemonade, and punch, were served in the bachelor officers' mess room, and the music was furnished by the 3d Band, Art. Corps.

The officers from the Presidio defeated the officers of Monterey in a fine game of baseball at the Presidio of Monterey last Friday; score, 9 to 6.

The invitation tea given for the benefit of the deaconess of the general hospital last Friday afternoon proved a very successful event, and netted over \$100 for the next year's work. The third story of the administration building of the general hospital, is being rapidly completed, and the bachelor medical officers on duty there will soon have suitable quarters near their work.

The transport Logan, which was to sail at noon, Dec. 1, was held over, anchored in the stream until noon the next day, to await the arrival of two companies of Philippine constabulary from the St. Louis Fair. The constabulary arrived and were taken from the terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad direct to the transport by the Army tug Slocum.

Mrs. Randolph, mother of Major B. H. Randolph, who has been living in her son's quarters in order to be near him, is still critically ill. The major is somewhat better now and seems to be gaining a little every day.

December 22 has been designated by the Post Commander as the next regular monthly field day. The program is an interesting one and includes a detachment contest for the three batteries of Field Artillery. Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson is in charge of the exercises.

Many transfers have been made into and out of the 5th Battery, Field Artillery, to prepare the battery for foreign service.

General and Mrs. Greenleaf left last Saturday for a journey in the East. They expect to pay a short visit to their son, Capt. H. S. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon at Fort Moultrie, before their return home.

The leap year cotillion will not interfere with the regular series of winter hops, and there is one scheduled for to-morrow evening. On the evening of Friday, Dec. 16, the Infantry Cantonment, consisting of the 21st Infantry, one battalion of the 10th Infantry, and one squadron of the 4th Cavalry, will be hosts at a hop given in the Infantry cantonment.

Col. J. J. O'Connell, 30th Infantry, his wife and daughter, were visitors at the post last week. They were stationed here with the 1st Infantry in 1896, and it is probable that they will remain in the city until the colonel is retired as a brigadier general, which will occur soon.

The officers of the garrison have received invitations to a smoker to be given by the press club next Monday evening, in their city club rooms. The speaker of the evening will be Mr. Grant Wallace, who has just returned from the scene of the war in the Far East. The garrison will send a large representation.

Great interest is being manifested in the football game to be played on the Presidio athletic grounds, Saturday afternoon, between teams from the Presidio proper and the 21st Infantry. The Artillery team is made up entirely of enlisted men from the Presidio, while the Infantry team includes three officers, Lieutenants Jordan, Ware, and Morse.

Regular quarterly service target practice is scheduled to commence at this post to-morrow.

Capt. E. T. Wilson, A.C. at Fort Baker, expects to leave for his home in the East for two months' visit the early part of next week. Lieut. Rockwell, 10th Inf., who has been on duty with the battalion of his regiment stationed here, leaves soon for his new post, Fort Wright, Washington, where he goes to perform the duties of battalion quartermaster.

Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., are rejoicing over the birth of a son and heir, which occurred last night at their home on Angel Island.

The General Hospital Social Club held a dance last night in the dining room of the hospital. Sergeant Major, senior grade, Art. Corps, G. W. Harvey, will be discharged tomorrow, expiration of term of service.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 7, 1904.

On Friday evening Mrs. A. A. DeLoffre entertained at a hop supper, her guests being Miss Harper, Miss Oglesby, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Lawton, and Miss Glendinning; Lieutenants Nelson, Johnson, Culver, Cowin, Wallack, Bernard, Swartz, Maloy, and Captain Harper.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Taylor returned to the post on Saturday afternoon, after a month's leave spent in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and other points in the East.

On Saturday night Lieut. R. R. Wallach entertained at a very delightful oyster supper, in honor of Miss Oglesby, who is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Beck. Those present were: Miss Oglesby, Miss DeLoffre, Miss Harper, Miss Glendinning, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Pattison, and Mrs. Taylor; Lieutenants Nelson, Culver, Cullen, Johnson, Talley, Cowin, Bernard, Taylor, Captains Harper and Pattison. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Oglesby presided at the chafing dishes.

Sunday evening Colonel and Mrs. Beck entertained at dinner, in honor of their guest, Miss Oglesby. Seated around a beautifully decorated table were Miss Oglesby, Miss Marie DeLoffre, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Beck; Lieutenants Cullen, Culver, Bernard, Taylor, and Colonel Beck.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 12, 1904.

Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 9th Inf., has returned from a short leave spent in Batavia, Ohio.

The School for Non-Commissioned Officers held its first session on Tuesday. Lieut. P. M. Goodrich, 9th Inf., and Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., acted as instructors.

Col. E. A. Heyland, of the old 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, has been appointed aide de camp for Kentucky, on the National Staff of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of William Nelson Post of Newport, Ky.

The dance given by Co. B, 27th Inf., on Thursday night, in the post gymnasium, was a social success. A number of the members of the 1st Regiment, Ohio National Guard, were present.

Post Q.M. Leight, Francis Finley, Co. D, 9th Inf., will

entertain with a dance on next Thursday evening, in the post gymnasium.

The long, severe drought, unprecedented in the history of Kentucky, was broken last night by a heavy fall of snow. Forest fires have largely prevailed over the State. Railroad trains have had to carry a supply of water for the engines.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Dec. 3, 1904.

Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle entertained on board the Philadelphia at luncheon Nov. 29 for Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Capt. B. F. Tilley, Capt. J. V. B. Bleeker and Comdr. T. S. Phelps. Miss Julia Gallup of Seattle, is visiting Paymr. and Mrs. D. M. Addison. Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Capt. B. F. Tilley and Comdr. T. S. Phelps, who arrived at the yard Nov. 28 to inquire into the grounding of the monitor Wyoming on Stanley Point Nov. 9, left Nov. 30 for San Francisco.

The torpedo boat Paul Jones arrived at the yard from San Francisco Nov. 26 and left Nov. 29 for Port Angeles to erect target butts for use of the Pacific Squadron which it is unofficially reported will be there for target practice next March. The Wyoming was bound for Port Angeles to do this work when she went aground.

Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker entertained Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Capt. B. F. Tilley, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, jr., at luncheon on Nov. 28.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler of the Philadelphia is visiting his sister, Mrs. T. M. Vance, in Olympia.

Mrs. Huff entertained the ladies of the navy yard in her apartments at the Hotel Anderson in Charleston on Monday afternoon, Nov. 28.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Col., Dec. 10, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Marquart gave a dinner in honor of Col. F. W. Mansfield last Wednesday. Covers were laid for six.

Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin has been the recipient of congratulations from all on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Ella McClure, daughter of Capt. N. F. McClure, 5th Cav. The McClures were stationed here when the captain was post quartermaster, until the 5th Cavalry went to Arizona last spring.

The regimental medal for the members of the regiment making the highest score in the Department or Division competition has for the coming year been awarded to Musician Albert Webb of Capt. H. S. Wygant's company, E. 2d Inf.

Capt. Harris L. Roberts, who transferred from the 19th Infantry to the 2d with Capt. E. A. Croft, joined yesterday.

Col. F. W. Mansfield entertained at cards Friday evening. His quarters were tastefully decorated and delicious refreshments were served after the conclusion of

the games. Exceedingly handsome prizes were won by Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, Capt. J. G. Workizer and Lieut. A. J. McNab, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Lincoln. Those present were Mrs. F. D. Baldwin and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, Major and Mrs. Phister, Major and Mrs. Browne, Major and Mrs. Owen, Captains and Mesdames Wilson, Safarans, Marquart, Workizer, Lincoln, McCleave, Williams; Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden; Lieutenants and Mesdames Blsphan, F. V. S. Chamberlain, Barber, Mitchell, Booth and Sampson, Dr. and Mrs. Ware, Captains Harris and Nixon, Lieutenants McNab, Catlin, Bowman, Standiford, D. W. Chamberlin, Siler, Lauber, Kay, Jackson, Ball, Wiczkorek, Herren, Adams, O'Loughlin, Brereton, Fleet, Moseby, Lynn, McAndrew, Wright, Edgerly and Campbell.

The badges and pins for the experts, sharpshooters and marksmen of the regiment, season of 1904, have been distributed. Captain Marquart's company, M, leads with twenty-five sharpshooters. The 2d Infantry expects to stand very high among the Infantry of the Army this year.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

League Island Navy Yard, Pa., Dec. 13, 1904.

At about 9:30 a.m. to-day the U.S.S. Yankee, with a battalion of three hundred marines on board, left here for the Isthmus of Panama. The officers of the battalion are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel, Thos. N. Wood; Adjutant, 1st Lieut. H. H. Kipp; Quartermaster and Commissary Captains, F. J. Schwable, W. N. McKelvey, Capt. R. C. Berkeley and H. J. Hirshinger, 1st Lieut. W. H. Fritchett, Miller, Buttrick, and Long. The Yankee will bring back Major Lejeune's battalion from the Isthmus. It is rumored that a number of the marine officers' wives will soon take passage for Panama, so as to be near their husbands.

The flagship Alabama left this station for New York on Wednesday, where she will go into drydock and her repairs to be completed. The U.S.S. Florida went into drydock on Dec. 9, the Denver having vacated the dock on the 8th.

Lieut. Col. William P. Biddle is now back at the Marine Barracks, having been absent on duty for some weeks at headquarters in Washington. Ensign J. J. Hyland and Surgeon Carey Langhorn, of the Denver, reported back from leave on Monday.

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO ATHLETICS.

The results of the annual athletic competition, held Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1904, at Fort Logan, Colorado, were of the most successful description, and reflected great credit upon all concerned. The competitions were highly interesting and the management was of the best.

Arrangements for the meet were in the hands of a board of officers consisting of Major E. H. Browne, 2d Inf.; Capt. H. S. Hawkins, commissary; Capt. Robert

Awarded Grand Prize St. Louis Exposition

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A quarter of a mile cinder track was made at Fort Logan by the men of the 2d Infantry and a grandstand capable of holding five hundred persons erected. All the officers at Fort Logan, and several of the many who availed themselves of the general permission granted all officers in the Department to attend, were on duty as officials of the meet. A model camp, with 1st Lieut. C. W. Barber, Batt. Adj., 2d Inf., in command, was established at the track for the competitors, all the necessary police, etc., of the camp being done by fatigue details from the post. The railroad ran special trains daily out on the spur to within two hundred yards of the grandstand and the crowds were handled by details in charge of the marshal of the course. The field and grandstand were crowded daily. The post exchange had a branch tent at the track and did a thriving business.

General Baldwin took a great interest in the meet, and was present throughout all the events.

In the Department Trophy Contest the best records were the following: 440-yard run, Pvt. F. E. Padburg, F., 29th Inf., 68 secs.; throwing 16-pound hammer, 53 feet 3 inches; running high jump, Corp. C. Bowman, 22d Field Batt., 5 feet; one mile run, Pvt. D. Banister, A., 2d Inf., 5 min. 23 secs.; running broad jump, Corp. C. Bowman, 22d Field Batt., 19 feet; 100-yard dash, Pvt. J. Gilleran, G., 2d Cav., 10 4-5 secs.; 220-yard dash, Pvt. J. Gilleran, G., 2-5 secs.

The Daniels and Fisher cup, for organizations, was won by Co. H, 2d Inf. In the competition for the Stark and Scholtz prizes, Pvt. O. Farlen, H, 2d Inf., made the best percentage, scoring 16 points.

The equipment race was won by Pvt. N. Brust, M, 2d Inf., 20 1-5 secs., and the obstacle race by Pvt. F. W. King, 22d Batt., F.A., 1 min. 17 2-5 secs. Teams from Fort Logan won the pitching shelter tent race, rescue race, wall scaling race, conical wall tent race, and relay race. The Fort Douglas team won the tug of war.

The official report on the contests gives a number of interesting illustrations from photographs taken during the competitions.

BORN.

BITLER.—At Fort Norfolk, Norfolk, Va., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler, U.S.N., a daughter.

CHAPMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1904, to the wife of Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., a son.

COLE.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 5, 1904, a son to the wife of Capt. J. A. Cole, 6th U.S. Cav.

CONRAD.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1904, a daughter, to the wife of Paymr. Charles Conrad, U.S.N.

ELY.—At Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 7, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Asst. Surg. Clarence F. Ely, U.S.N.

GLOVER.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 3, 1904, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. F. W. Glover, 6th U.S. Cav.

HEIBERG.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 1, 1904, a son to the wife of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th U.S. Cav.

KERWIN.—To the wife of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., Dec. 7, 1904, a son, Arthur R. Kerwin, Jr.

RIVERS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 3, 1904, a daughter to Mrs. T. R. Rivers, wife of Capt. T. R. Rivers, 4th U.S. Cav.

MARRIED.

CASE-CARLILE.—At Devon, Pa., Dec. 13, 1904, Lieut. Francis L. Case, 12th U.S. Cav., and Miss Kathryn Carlile.

DICKINSON-SOLEY.—At New York city, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1904, Mr. Howard C. Dickinson and Miss May W. Soley, daughter of Hon. J. Russell Soley, formerly instructor of mathematics at the Naval Academy and at one time Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

HAMILTON-LOW.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2, 1904, Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel Low.

DIED.

ASTON.—At 74 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1904, Rear Admiral Ralph Aston, U.S.N., retired.

HINKLE.—At San Diego, Cal., Nov. 29, 1904, Capt. W. S. Hinkle, step-father of Mrs. C. J. Decker, wife of Surgeon Decker, U.S.N.

MORROW.—At Englewood, N.J., Dec. 12, 1904, Dr. James E. Morrow, father of Capt. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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R. C. V. asks: (1) What are the principal duties of a "master signal electrician"? (2) What is his pay? (3) What are the three highest branches of the Service named in their order? (4) What part (if any) of A.R. refers to the following notation being placed on the discharge papers of an enlisted man, "This soldier is fitted for a commission in the U.S. Volunteers"? (5) (a) Is there any provision at the present time for a civilian or a militiaman to take an examination for a commission in the U.S. Vols.; (b) If so, is a regular soldier eligible for that examination while in the Service? (6) What is the best way for a regular soldier to proceed with the object of a commission in the Philippine Scouts in view? (7) (a) Can a retired N.C.O. be detailed from the War Department as a military instructor at a school; (b) If so, how should he proceed to obtain such an appointment? (8) Is a convalescent patient, who is a N.C.O., eligible for light fatigue duty around an Army hospital? (9) (a) What portion of A.R. (if any) relates to the hiring of a civilian lawyer for the defense of a prisoner in a G.C.M.; (b) Should witnesses in a G.C.M. remove their hat if side arms are worn? (10) Do men reporting for duty from detached service, special or extra duty, go to the bottom of guard roster? (11) Is there any special direction that the muzzle of the rifle should point, when marching on the skirmish line? (12) Does a "distinguished marksman" or "sharpshooter" receive extra pay? (13) Does service in Alaska during 1900 and 1901 count double towards retirement? (14) Is the service and "service in war" chevron worn on the new regulation uniform? (15) In figuring out rations does one or two meals count as a fraction of a ration? (16) Should the 1st sergeant of a company be absent from a roll call, his

whereabouts unknown to the first duty sergeant, how should the company be reported? Answer: (1) The name indicates that he is an expert electrician employed in the Signal Corps of the Army. He is paid \$75 a month and allowances. (2) Possibly the Corps of Engineers, the Ordnance Department and the Cavalry (or Artillery Corps). (3) Army Regulations of 1904 appear to be silent on this subject. (4) Yes, the Act of Jan. 21, 1904, known as the "Militia Act," makes provision for the establishment of an eligible list for appointment of officers to a volunteer army in time of war. A Regular soldier is not eligible for this examination. (5) Apply to commanding general, Philippine Div., upon whose recommendation these appointments are made. (6) See act of Congress approved April 21, 1904, published as G.O. 79, War Dept., dated May 2, 1904. (7) Yes, he is eligible for such duty. (8) (a) Army Regulations, 1904, appear to be silent on this subject; (b) No. (9) No, at head of roster. (10) There are no specific instructions as to how a skirmisher shall carry his rifle, except in Par. 23, which directs that the muzzle must be elevated. Care should be taken to carry the rifle so that if accidentally discharged the bullet will not kill a comrade. The rifles are usually carried at a trail or right or left shoulder, as best suits the skirmisher for prompt action. (11) No, but expert riflemen receive \$1.00 per month extra pay. (12) Yes. (13) Yes. (14) A ration is never divided. (15) First sergeant absent.

W. W. R. asks the correct way of carrying the bayonet used with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. I wish to know whether the ring is to the front or to the rear, or if there is any specified way for it to be carried. Answer: Ring to the front, otherwise bayonet would have to be turned in the hand.

M. M. asks: What officers are entitled to inspect the guard as in Par. 88, Manual of Guard Duty? Answer: After the guard has been turned out as a matter of compliment, the commanding officers may signal to the

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commanding officer of the guard that he desires to inspect the guard. In the same manner would any superior officer to the commanding officer visiting officially or an inspecting officer visiting officially make known through the commanding officer his desire to inspect the guard. The officers of the day and guard inspect the guard at stated times and as often as they may deem it necessary.

CAVALRY: There has been no revised edition of the Cavalry Drill Regulations issued nor is it at present contemplated to issue such an edition. The Light Artillery Drill Regulations are still in abeyance.

N. M. S.—Write to the Superintendent of the U.S.N.A., Annapolis, Md., as to the manuals used.

S. S.—Write to the Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the circular giving rules for the examination of candidates for cadets.

ARTIST.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of G.O. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, giving the uniform Regulations of the Army.

SIGNAL SERGEANTS IN ORDER OF RANK.

2. John Stuart, Philippine Islands; 3. Stephen R. Bledsoe, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; 4. John A. Horn, P.I.; 5. Henry J. Dornbush, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; 6. Robert E. Carlisle, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; 7. Thomas Brown, Seattle, Wash.; 8. Claude B. Heeter, P.I.; 9. John D. Latimer, Ft. Bliss, Texas; 10. John E. Johnson, P.I.

11. Richard Brett, Benicia Bks., Cal.; 12. James H. Ward, P.I.; 13. Taylor A. Nichols, P.I.; 14. Charles W. Owens, P.I.; 15. Ruel H. Murch, Benicia Bks., Cal.; 16. Michael Doyle, P.I.; 17. Frank Kehoe, Jr., P.I.; 18. James Richards (colored), Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 19. Clarence F. Smith, San Antonio, Texas; 20. Samuel B. French, Ft. Grant, A.T.

21. Michael A. McNurney, Sitka, Alaska; 22. Michael Doran, Ft. Assinniboina, Mont.; 23. Thomas E. Bower, P.I.; 24. Philip J. Golden, Sig. Corps Post, Ft. Myer, Va.; 25. Edward W. Yates, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 26. Paul J. Strickler, Ft. Huachuca, A.T.; 27. Marion L. Potter, P.I.;

28. William R. Johnson, P.I.; 29. Charles A. Gaylord, P.I.; 30. William J. Zwink, P.I.

31. William Shafer, Benicia Bks., Cal.; 32. Daniel D. McCarthy, Alaska; 33. George L. McKeone, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; 34. Arthur Rivett, P.I.; 35. Albert D. Penney, P.I.; 36. Leslie R. Moses, Price, Utah; 37. Charles A. Helverson, Alaska; 38. Christian Wahl, P.I.; 39. Robert A. Tompkins, P.I.; 40. James R. Taylor, P.I.

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(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

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- 4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
- (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
- (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
- (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
- (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
- (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

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- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.
- 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas. Ordered to Philippines. 2d Squadron will sail on March 1, the 3d Squadron on April 1, and the 1st Squadron on July 1, from San Francisco.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States

May 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS

FIELD ARTILLERY.

- | Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
|--|--|
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 18th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| Will sail for Manila, P.I., Dec. 31, 1904. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 26th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash., P.I. Dec. 31, 1904. |
| 9th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, in February, 1905. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | Will sail for Manila, P.I., Dec. 31, 1904. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | |
| 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | |
| 17th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February, 1905. | |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
|---|---|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 53d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 54th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 55th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 56th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 58th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 59th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 61st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 62d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 63d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 65th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 66th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 67th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 68th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 69th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 70th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 71st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 72d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 73d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 74th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 75th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 76th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 77th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 78th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 79th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Honolulu, H.I. | 80th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 81st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 82d. Honolulu, H.I. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 83d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 84th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 85th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 86th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 87th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 88th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 89th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 90th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 91st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 92d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 93d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 94th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 95th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 96th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 97th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 98th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 99th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 100th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 101st. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 102d. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 103d. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 104th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 105th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 106th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Harpers, N.Y. | 107th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 108th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 109th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 110th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. | 111st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. | 112d. Key West, Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 113d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 114th. Ft. Constitution, N.M. |
| | 115th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. |
| | 116th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

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INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States, June 15.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila March 1, 1905.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
- 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; D, Fort Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904 Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.
- 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, K, and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
- 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States March 15, and take station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- 16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.
- 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States, Jan. 15, and take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Will sail for Manila, April 1, 1905.
- 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for Manila Feb. 1, 1905.
- 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F, and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L, and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L, and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
- 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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THE NAVY SURGEON.

Dr. Joseph A. Guthrie, P.A. surgeon, U. S.N., in an article in the New York Medical Journal describing the activities of surgeons on modern warships in the hour of battle, says:

"The chief surgeon establishes two or three stations, each in charge of an assistant. The regular complement of a first class battleship includes three medical officers, but it is so difficult to obtain doctors

for the Navy that, as a rule, a battleship may be considered lucky if two are detailed nowadays. Three stations are established, in charge of the medical officers, and, if there are not enough medical officers, then the hospital steward may have charge of one. The selection of the stations by the chief surgeon is left to his judgment. In most instances the ward-room table is used as an operating table, and the other station is situated in the sick bay of the ship. The third station may be located below the protected deck, well out of harm's way.

At these stations an operating table is rigged up, and instruments, solutions, surgical appliances and dressings are opened up and handy for immediate use. The hospital apprentices distribute to the different guns' crews a supply of tourniquets and first aid packages. Every man in the Navy is required to know the use and application of these. As a regular drill, the surgeon, at stated times, instructs every man in the ship how to carry a wounded man, how to resuscitate the drowned, how to apply tourniquets, etc. Sometimes either end of the armored citadel is used as an emergency surgical station. The hospital apprentices (Navy trained nurses) stand by to conduct the wounded to the surgeons, and otherwise assist them in every manner possible. If a surgeon has his station within the casemate or citadel, then he is pretty safe, but usually he is in the sick bay, situated in the bow, and very much exposed to shot and shell."

PERFECTLY RIGHT.

Regular Army officers say that volunteers are a trifle deficient in matters of military etiquette. As illustrative of their weakness in this respect, Major General Corbin tells an amusing story of a young lieutenant of militia who accompanied his fellow-volunteers to the war game at Manassas recently.

It appears that the young volunteer officer in question was conversing with certain Regular Army officers near General Corbin's tent, when General Grant and his staff passed. The Regular officers rose and saluted, but the volunteer lieutenant sat still.

"That was General Grant," said one of the Regulars to the lieutenant. "Why didn't you salute him?"

"Oh," responded the volunteer, nonchalantly, "I've only been here a few days, and we haven't been introduced."—Collier's Weekly.

THE PATHS OF PEACE.

It was toward nightfall on the third day after Mr. Hogan's departure for Boston that he returned to his family in Chetwick, with a bandage round his head which covered one eye, and with his left arm in a sling.

Mrs. Hogan looked at him in silence for some moments.

"Well," she said at last, in a tone of

great chilliness, "you're a fine-looking man to be coming home from a visit to your uncle that's a priest!"

"It was the great crowd that did it," said Mr. Hogan, meekly. "We were all striving to get into the building at the one time, and there was one man fell against me when I was holding my arm out to make room for uncle, he being undersized, and that broke a bone, or at any rate sprung it out o' place."

"And two minutes after, when uncle was trying to get me out of it, there was a man pushed us both flat, and then he and another one walked on me head."

"And what was all this great crowd?" asked Mrs. Hogan, suspiciously.

"It was the Peace Congress," said Mr. Hogan, calmly.—Youth's Companion.

The following list of patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D.C. Granted Nov. 29: Cartridge belt or bandoleer, Anson Mills; firearm, Linus O. Thayer; firearm, Frederick W. Brooks; magazine firearm, Lewis L. Hepburn; safety device for repeating firearms, Lewis L. Hepburn; sight for firearms, James Windridge; time fuse, Karl Wieser; process of producing small-caliber jacketed steel projectiles, Albert Haase; appliance for transporting supplies to and from ships at sea, George Leue. Granted Dec. 6: Ammunition hoist, Luther D. Lovekin and Philip M. Young; cartridge, Albert H. Emery; breech loading ordnance, Albert H. Emery; device for controlling flight of multimissile projectiles, Charles La Dow; art of controlling the flight of charges of shot or other projectiles, Charles La Dow; wad for multimissile charges, Charles La Dow.

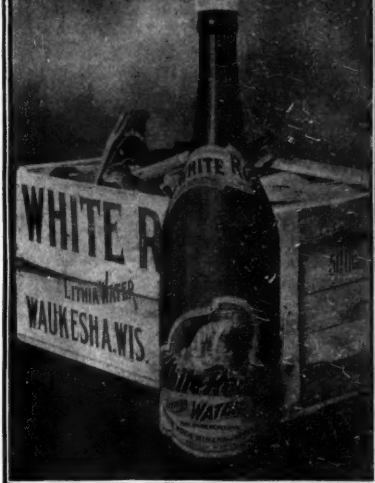
In our issue of Nov. 19 we published an advertisement of Whitelaw's paper blankets which are manufactured by the Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., of Hartwell, Ohio. Our readers will be interested to learn that a quantity of these blankets has recently been shipped to the Japanese Government for use in the war. The advantages claimed for paper blankets are that they are warmer than woolen and much lighter, besides being so inexpensive that they can be thrown away when soiled or worn. They are made of the strongest paper with a soft kid finish, like chamois skin. As they can be sterilized and made perfectly sanitary, it would seem that they are especially adapted for hospital use. The manufacturers will send three sample blankets, express prepaid, for one dollar, to any reader who mentions this paper.

The Derry-Collard Co. of 256 Broadway, New York city, have published a handsome engraving entitled "A Modern Battleship," giving a cross section view of the vessel with every part lettered and named. The illustration has been drawn to scale and gives a correct idea in detail of the interior and exterior plan of one of our modern fighting machines. The engraving is printed on heavy plate paper 28 by 44 inches.

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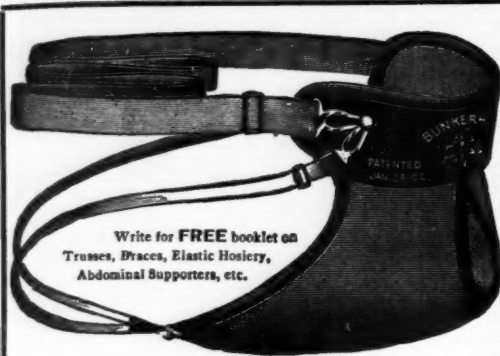
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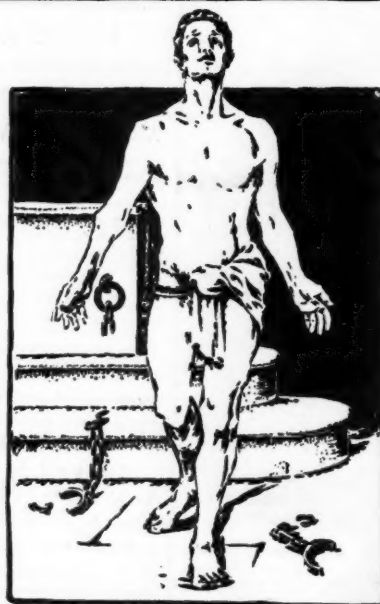
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